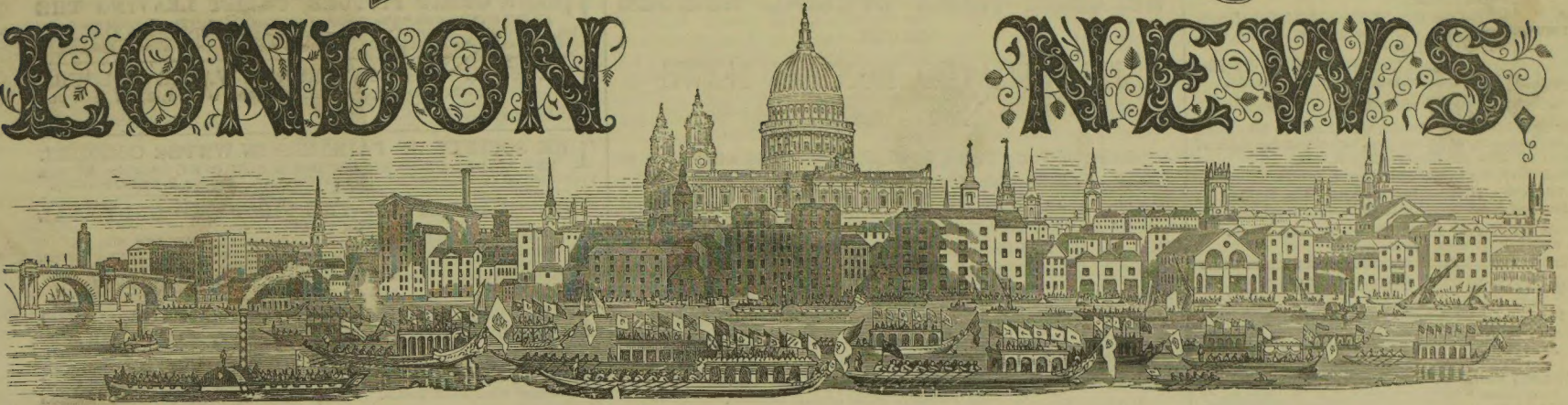


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

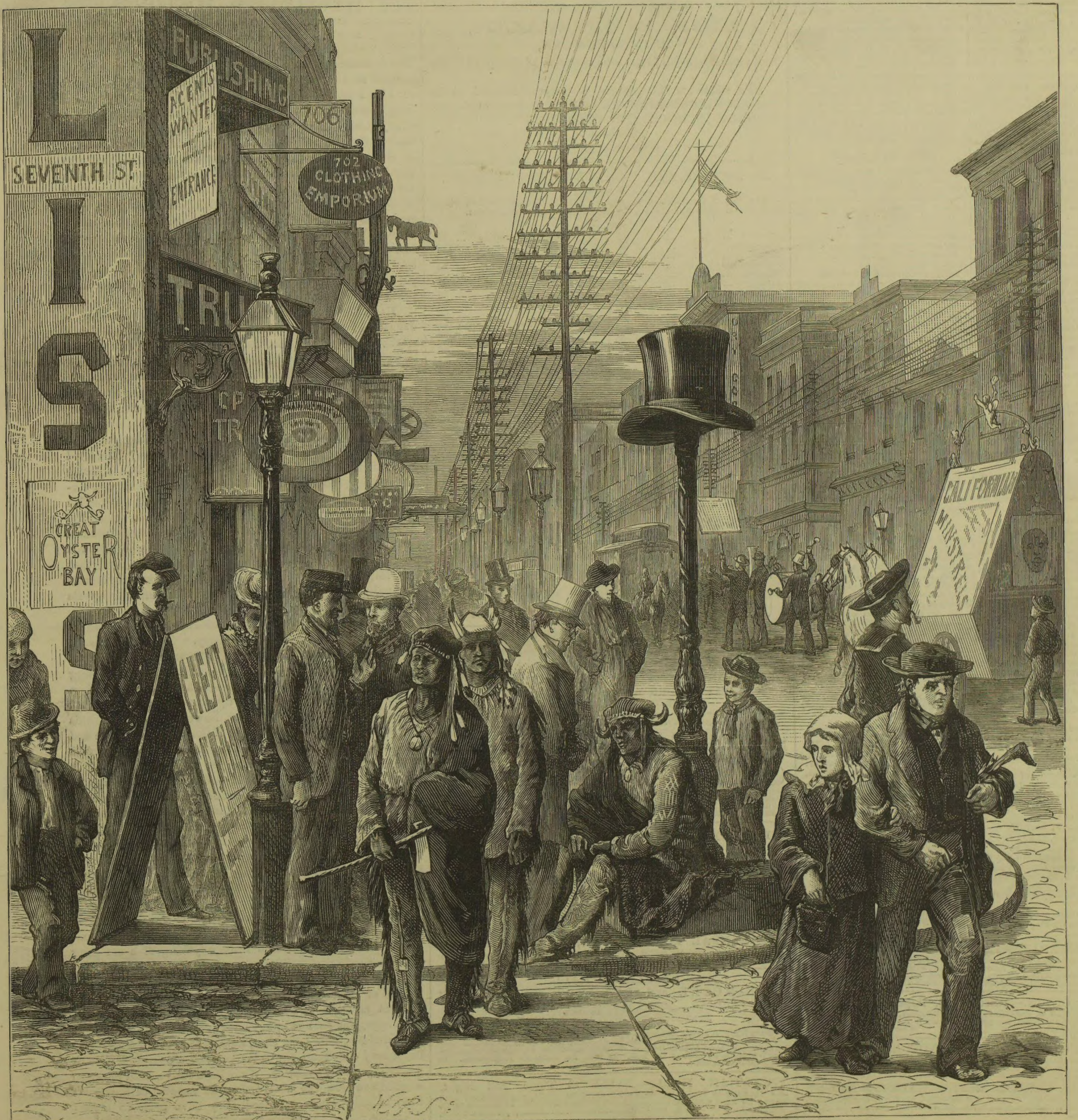


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1920.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1876.

WITH SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6d.



OPENING OF THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL EXHIBITION: A STREET IN PHILADELPHIA.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Ashbrook-road, Sunderland, the wife of Ralph Linney, of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at 23, Palmeira-square, Brighton, the Countess of Munster, of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at Hawkstone, Viscountess Hill, of a son.
On the 10th inst., at Roslin House, Finborough-road, South Kensington, the wife of Algernon Graves, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at Merton, Devon, the Rev. William H. H. Fairclough, Vicar of Christ Church, Lichfield, to Fanny, third daughter of the Rev. J. C. Kempe, Rector of Merton and Prebendary of Exeter.
On the 4th inst., at Christ Church, Clifton, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen H. Smith, to Francesca H. M., daughter of Colonel Henry B. O. Savile.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at Clifton, Caroline Ambrosia, widow of the late John Odell, Esq., of Carriglea, in the county of Waterford, and eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Henry King, K.C.B.
On the 5th inst., at Cassiobury, the Countess of Essex.
On the 4th inst., at the Club, Madras, India, James May, Esq., C.E., aged 56. He leaves a widow and three children to mourn his great loss.
* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20.

SUNDAY, MAY 14.
Fourth Sunday after Easter.
The Illustrated London News first published, 1842.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. J. Moorhouse; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Perowne.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Rev. H. A. Cotton; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Carlisle.
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Daniel Moore.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Ely, Dr. C. McEvale; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Barry, second Boyle Lecture.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. E. R. Wilberforce, Sub-Almoner to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, Piccadilly (for the Christian Evidence Society); 3 p.m., the Archbishop of York ("God a Personal Being, not an Impersonal Force").
St. Stephen's, South Lambeth; the Bishop of Guildford, for the Colonial and Continental Church Society, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, MAY 15
Levée to be held by the Prince of Wales, St. James's Palace, 2 p.m.
Botanic Society, exhibition, 2 p.m., throughout the week.
Exhibition of Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington, opened to the public.
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Messrs. A. Norman and J. Hine on the New Guildhall at Plymouth).
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. L. O'Malley on the Bill to Amend the Law relating to the Liability of Employers for Injuries Negligently Caused to Persons in their Employment).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Discussion on Flues and Ventilation).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. H. Reece on his plan for raising Sunken Vessels by the Employment of the Submarine Production of Hydrogen Gas as a Raising Power).
Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m.
Army Scripture Readers' Society, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m.
Graham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. B. Cowie, Dean of Manchester, on Geometry).
Somersetshire Society's Grand Ball, Willis's Rooms.
Races: Newmarket Second Spring Meeting.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.
Moon's last quarter, 1.27 p.m.
Rumane Society, 4 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Duncan on the Geology and Physical Geographies of India, Australia, and South Africa).
National Rifle Association, United Service Institution, 2.30 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
Statistical Society, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. W. Farr on the Valuation of Railways, Mines, Telegraphs, &c.).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Economy in Dead Weight of Railway Waggon Stock).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor P. M. Duncan on Madreporia dredged up by the Porcupine; papers by Dr. Comrie and Professor Flower).
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m.
Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington; Conferences: Physics and Astronomy (and on Friday).
Anniversaries: — Band of Hope Union, Exeter Hall, 2 and 6 p.m.; Church of England Readers' Society, 2.30 p.m.; Seamen's Christian Friend Society, 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
East India Association, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Concert at Grosvenor House, 4 p.m., for the benefit of the Gentlewomen's Self-Help Institute.
Pharmaceutical Society anniversary, 11 a.m.
Wykehamist anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms, 7 p.m.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—FOURTH CONCERT, MONDAY, MAY 15, at Eight o'clock. Stalls (Sole or Balcony), 10s. 6d.; Balcony, Reserve, 7s.; Unreserved, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d.—Stanley, Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street, W.; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—BRIETNER, Pupil of Rubinstein, TUESDAY, MAY 23, and RUBINSTEIN, TUESDAY, MAY 30, with Papini. Weiner, Hollander, and Lasserre. No person admitted without a ticket. No more free admissions will be given. Professor ELLA, Director.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S THIRD PIANOFORTE CONCERT, of an educational course, SATURDAY, MAY 27. MUSIC OF THE FUTURE, &c. Programmes and Tickets of Mr. W. H. Holmes, 36, Beaumont-street, W.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford-circuit.

Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Scott on Maritime Meteorology; papers by Mr. J. Glaisher, Mr. C. N. Pearson, and Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Bulger).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. J. Bramwell on Railway Safety Appliances).
British Archaeological Association, at Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. S. Phené on Britain and Britain).
Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m., Congratulatory Concert on the Prince of Wales's Return.
Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington; Conference: Mechanics, &c.
National Training School of Music to be opened (instead of April 27, as previously announced).
Sons of the Clergy Corporation, sermon at St. Paul's, the Rev. W. B. Carpenter, 3.30 p.m. Dinner, Merchant Taylors' Hall, 6 p.m. (the Lord Mayor in the chair).
Anniversaries:—Home Teaching for the Blind Society, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair); Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society, United Service Institution, 3 p.m.; Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, Exeter Hall, 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 18.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Voltaic Electricity).
Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
London Gregorian Choral Association, St. Paul's Cathedral; 7.30 p.m., anniversary festival service.
Pharmaceutical Society, annual meeting, noon; conv. asazione at South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
University College Hospital, ball at Willis's Rooms, under patronage of Princess Louise.
Concert of the Guild of Amateur Musicians, St. James's Hall, 4 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. O'Sullivan on the Action of Malt Extract on Starch; papers by Mr. J. W. Thomas, Professor Gladstone and Mr. Tribe, Dr. Thudichum, Mr. Hake and Mr. Kingzett).
Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington; Conference, Chemistry.
University College Athletic Sports, Lillie-bridge.
Junior Thames Yacht Club: matches.
Anniversaries: London Society for Teaching the Blind, Willis's Rooms, 2 p.m. (Lord Aberdeen in the chair); Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Society, Exeter Hall, 7 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Douglas Mathews on Modern Inventions and Building Appliances).
Society of Arts, Indian section, 8 p.m. (Dr. G. Birdwood on Competition and its Effects on Education).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. T. Newton on the Recent Discoveries at Olympia, 9 p.m.).
Philological Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Prince of Wales's Yacht Club: match.
Banquet and ball at Guildhall to celebrate the Prince of Wales's return from India.

SATURDAY, MAY 20.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Frederick J. Furnivall on Chaucer).
West London Scientific Association: Excursion to Joyden's Wood, Kent, from Charing-cross, 2.10 p.m.
Newspaper Fund, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms (Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in the chair).
Geographical Society, conversazione, South Kensington Museum, 8.30 p.m.
Geologists' Association, explorations at Reading, 9.46 a.m.
Royal London Yacht Club: opening cruise.
Corinthian Yacht Club: Match.
English Civil Service Athletic Sports, Lillie-bridge.
Highland Society of London, general court, 2.30 p.m.

RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM INDIA.

WELCOME HOME SPECIAL NUMBER

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Is Now Ready,

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PRINCE OF WALES,
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Dismounted from his Horse after a Review of Troops in India.

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China	...	Russia	...
Constantinople	...	S. Australia	...
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Germany	...	Switzerland	...
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Gibraltar	...	U. S. of Columbia	...
Holland	...	Victoria	...

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 19' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 a.m.	Maximum read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
May	30.111	43.5	31.5	66	5	34.0	53.9	NNE. NE. E.	152	0.00
	30.428	45.6	36.1	71	1	33.6	56.8	ESE.	137	0.00
	30.297	46.7	34.4	65	2	32.2	60.0	ESE. E.	126	0.00
	30.180	50.0	34.7	59	3	32.5	64.8	E. NNE.	268	0.00
	30.310	48.0	38.5	72	1	42.8	56.2	NE. ENE.	416	0.00
	30.352	47.4	32.1	59	4	39.8	55.2	ESE. NE.	567	0.00
	30.276	46.9	29.1	53	1	41.4	54.3	NE. ENE.	512	0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 30.279 30.457 30.346 30.231 30.202 30.380 30.304
Temperature of Air ... 46.3° 50.0° 51.0° 51.1° 50.2° 51.3° 49.7°
Temperature of Evaporation ... 40.0° 44.3° 47.4° 48.0° 44.1° 42.0°
Direction of Wind ... NE. E. ESE. WNW. ENE. ENE. ENE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 14	5 24	5 26	6 20	6 46	7 16	7 50
8 23	8 38	8 40	9 23	9 50	10 14	10 45
11 14	11 31	11 33	12 16	12 43	1 14	1 45

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—Mr. COLEMAN begs to announce that he will inaugurate his management with the engagement of Signor SALVINI. This distinguished artist will make his first appearance at this Theatre, MONDAY NEXT, MAY 15, as OTHELLO. This series of performances will be under the direction of Messrs. Mapleson and Coleman. Salvini will appear every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

THE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, Pall-mall.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. John Wood.—Every Evening, Alfred Cellier's Comic Opera, in three acts, THE SULTAN OF MOCHA. Preceded by the Farce, NOTHING TO NURSE. Commence 7.30. Opera at 8. Box-office open daily from 9 to 5.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Bateman.—Last Nights of QUEEN MARY—Mary of England, Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe); and Philip of Spain, Mr. Irving. RICHELIEU—Mr. Irving, Monday next, May 15.

SIR RANDAL ROBERTS, Bart., in UNDER A VEIL. Mrs. ROUSBY and Mr. HENRY NEVILLE, in THE GASCON (Last Nights). EVERY EVENING during the Week, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'
NEW PROGRAMME.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.

Every Night, at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes (the most luxurious and commodious in London), £2 12s. 6d. and £1 11s. 6d. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No fees. No charge for Programmes. No charge for Booking Seats.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—DAILY at Three and Eight.
HAMILTON'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA, and TOUR OF THE RED SEA AND GANGES FROM CALCUTTA TO BENARES. Pronounced by the entire London Press the most magnificent exhibition of the kind ever produced. Passes, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s. Juveniles, half price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

CHRISTIAN WILBERG'S WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES in oil of Italian subjects, including A VIEW IN VENICE, the property of her Majesty the Queen. Exhibition NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 63, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE EIGHTY-SIXTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE GLACIARIUM.—THE FIRST AND ONLY REAL ICE RINK IN EXISTENCE. THE OLD CLOCK HOUSE, 379, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, S.W. The Large Rink, now completed, and permanently frozen over, is open for Skaters. Admission by Visitors' Vouchers only, which, together with the Club Rules and other particulars, can be obtained upon application (by letter) to the Secretary. April 25 1876. HARRINGTON E. O'REILLY.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, MAY 13,

contains:—
Petrarch, Winner of "The Guineas."—Moose Deer, "Horse and Groom."—Moose Deer, The Kennel Club Field Trials. Treating a "Coon." Destruction by Fire of the Rouen Theatre. Sketches at the Manchester Horse Show. Circular Notes. The Origin of "Man o' Airie," by A. Vandam. Athletics, Aquatics, and Cricket, by "Exon." Recent and Prospective Racing. The Royal Academy. The Operas. Amateur Theatricals. Chess. And all the Sporting, Dramatic, Athletic, and Musical News of the Week. Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1876.

The domestic events of the week just coming to a close present no very salient points for comment. The return of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his lengthened tour in the East, in good health, after having fairly accomplished the object he had in view, might, under other circumstances, have attracted specific notice in these columns. But we have already anticipated the gratifying fact. We shall, therefore, take leave to glance around us on the present occasion and to sketch an outline of the state of public affairs which will have been presented to his mind on once more setting foot on his native shores. Considerable changes have taken place since he left them, in the autumn of last year. Few of them, however, are of immediate moment, but some of them comprehend within themselves issues which may hereafter prove to be of world-wide importance.

He will have found, for instance, as a result of a decision of the three estates of the realm, that his Royal mother, Queen Victoria, has added another title to the historic style of the sovereignty in these realms—that, namely, of "Empress of India." Englishmen, whatever may be the view which they take of the change, or of the Parliamentary incidents with which it has been associated, will, doubtless, loyally accept it, not, however, without a confident hope that the ancient style and dignity of the Crown, carrying with it, as it does, so many cherished associations, will never be superseded, in this country at least, by any modern title that the altered circumstances of the present age may have seemed to render expedient. He will have found, moreover, that the Administration which he left in office still remains comparatively unshaken in the position to which it was raised by the issue of the last general election, and that the large majority of both Houses by which it was originally supported is but slightly diminished by its subsequent line of policy.

The country, as a whole, has certainly not recovered its economical or commercial prosperity. There is no substantial ground for serious alarm as to any permanent loss of elasticity as it respects its resources. It is passing through, and it has not yet reached the termination of, a stage of reaction consequent upon a somewhat inflated period of prosperity. It is not, however, singular in this respect. It does but share the lot of Continental Europe and of the United States of America. The recovery which it has hoped to witness has not yet decidedly set in. A further period of watchfulness and patience is imposed upon it. But the present aspect of affairs tends rather to strengthen general confidence that we are emerging from the gloom which has so long enveloped the ordinary financial and commercial interests of the nation. We are "not yet out of the wood" (to use a common figure of speech); but some tokens of daylight seem to be discernible towards the horizon of the future, whither we are making our way.

Legislation is slowly proceeding in a useful direction. It cannot be said that the measures submitted to Parliament during the present Session have anything of a startling character either in their aim or in their provisions. The Merchant Shipping Bill, projected with a view to the protection of the lives of British seamen, and which has at last got through Committee in the House of Commons, has undergone such salutary changes during its passage as to excite sanguine hope that, imperfect as it is admitted to be, it may constitute the solid basis of a complete code of law relating to the matter. We believe that a bold measure might have won the acceptance and support of the great body of shipowners. Indeed, they have been to a considerable extent the promoters of those amendments which

have so largely improved the draught submitted to Parliament by Sir Charles Adderley. They accept for the most part the changes which affect their mode of conducting the business in which they are interested; and, if all has not been done which ought to have been done, there is reason to believe that what has been done will be carried out by the great bulk of ship proprietors in thorough good faith.

The purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal, in the autumn of last year, has received the approval of Parliament. It was a bold but a timely stroke of policy. It remains, however, to be seen how far it guarantees to us a safer roadway to our Indian possessions. In the event of war it may give us no greater security than can be maintained by force of arms. But during the continuance of peace (which we trust will be long preserved notwithstanding threatening appearances to the contrary) there can be hardly two opinions that it will preserve those facilities of communication with India with which we should find it difficult at the present day to dispense. At any rate, the knowledge that we have of the hold the country has obtained on this open pathway to our Eastern dependencies, will, no doubt, tend to abate our anxieties and apprehensions in regard to the possible solution of the Eastern Question. Events have happened during the past twelve months which at other times would most likely have thrown England into a fever of international susceptibility. The condition of Turkey has become such as would have been looked upon with a keen and jealous eye twenty years ago. Now we can contemplate the failure of Count Andrassy's note, the conference of Imperial statesmen at Berlin, the pertinacity of the insurgent chiefs in Herzegovina and Bosnia, and even upon the recent rioting which eventuated in the murder by Moslem hands of the German and French Consuls at that port, without any strong misgiving as to the probability of warlike issues. The question more intimately concerns Austria and Russia. Indirectly, perhaps, it touches the interests of Germany; perhaps also of Italy; but there would seem to be no necessity, for the present, that we should become involved in the responsibility of upholding, as one of the key principles of our foreign policy, "the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire."

The last week has brought to light the imminent danger of another "little war"—on the western coast of Africa. King Dahomey, having been called upon to give satisfaction for an outrage committed by him upon an agent of one of the mercantile houses established at Whydah, has assumed a defiant attitude. It is uncertain how far he is in earnest, or how far he supposes that he can cope with the power of England. It is certainly much to be hoped that we shall not be dragged into another expedition similar in character to that of Ashantee, which, however costly in life and treasure, can result in little that is useful to our interests or that can add renown to our military reputation. We have yet to ascertain the cost of the armed enterprise forced upon us in the Straits settlement. It would be most vexatious to be forced into another barren contest, the penalty of which to us might be the addition of another penny in the pound to the income tax. But thus it would seem we rub on from month to month and from year to year, exposed to many worries both at home and abroad, but assured against any visible danger which might vitally affect us. It is to the country thus circumstanced that the Prince of Wales has returned; he none the worse for his adventurous trip, and the realm of which he is the Heir Apparent presenting to him substantially the same broad features of national vitality as when he left it.

THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner parties at Windsor Castle since the arrival of the Empress of Germany included, on Wednesday week, the Empress of Germany, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Countess de Perponcher, Mistress of the Robes to the Empress of Germany; the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marquis of Hertford, Count Fürstenstein, Chamberlain to the Empress of Germany; and Lord de Ros. The following day the Empress of Germany, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, the Marquis of Lorne, Countess de Perponcher, the Duchess of Roxburghe, his Excellency the German Ambassador, the Lord President of the Council and the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph. The next day, the Empress of Germany, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Marquis of Lorne, the Countess de Perponcher, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Count Fürstenstein, and Major-General H. F. Ponsonby. Her Majesty's private band played in the drawing-room after dinner before the Empress of Germany and the Royal family. Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Mrs. Mortimer Sackville West, the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, the Countess of Antrim, Miss Victoria Grey, Lady Cowell, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. A. and Mrs. Liddell and Miss Liddell, Colonel H. C. Fletcher and Lady Harriet Fletcher, and Mdlle. Norèle came in the evening.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with the Queen and the Empress of Germany on Saturday last. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Empress of Germany, Princess Beatrice, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Lord Cairns, the Countess de Perponcher, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, and Lord de Ros.

The Queen, the Empress of Germany, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Dr. Butler, Head Master of Harrow School, officiated. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Empress of Germany, Princess Beatrice, the Countess de Perponcher,

the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Countess Olga Münster, in attendance on the Empress of Germany, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Earl of Carnarvon, Count Fürstenstein, Lord de Ros, and the Master of the Household.

On Monday the following had audiences of the Queen, and were presented by the Earl of Carnarvon:—Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State; the Italian Ambassador, General Count Menabrea, who presented his credentials; General Negretti, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala, to present his credentials; and the Hon. Lionel Sackville West, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres. Prince and Princess Joinville visited her Majesty. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, attended by Captain M. Fitzgerald, arrived at the castle from Gibraltar and the Continent. The Queen's dinner party included the Empress of Germany, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Countess de Perponcher, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Secretary of State for India and the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Count Fürstenstein, Lord de Ros, and Major-General H. F. Ponsonby.

Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty and the Empress of Germany on Tuesday. The Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn left the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Empress of Germany, Princess Beatrice, Countess de Perponcher, the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, Herr von Mohl, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, and Mr. Sahl.

The Queen and the Empress of Germany, with Princess Beatrice, came to London on Wednesday. Their Majesties travelled by special train from Windsor to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, to Buckingham Palace, arriving at half-past eleven. Princess Charlotte of Prussia visited the Queen and the Empress of Germany. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited the Duchess of Cambridge and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, at St. James's Palace. The Queen held a Drawing-room, which Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge attended. The presentations were about two hundred in number.

The Queen has sent a large quantity of toys to the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond-street.

The Earl of Dunmore and Colonel the Hon. H. A. Liddell have succeeded Lord de Ros and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. J. N. Dalton officiated. On Monday the Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, returned to Marlborough House from Sandringham House. On Wednesday the Princess, with her children, went to Portsmouth, travelling by special train from Victoria station. Her Royal Highness, with her youthful family, embarked in her Majesty's ship *Enchantress*, passing the night on board, and left Portsmouth Harbour on Thursday morning in order to meet the Prince of Wales off the Isle of Wight, on his return from India.

THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

The Empress of Germany came to London on Monday, and paid a private visit to the German Hospital and new church at Dalston. Her Imperial Majesty had luncheon with his Excellency Count Münster at the German Embassy, at which Mr. Disraeli was present. The Earl and Countess of Derby, Count Gleichen, and Viscount Torrington, after luncheon, had audiences of the Empress. Her Majesty also visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and the Countess Dowager of Westmoreland, in Portman-square, returning afterwards to Windsor. The Empress travelled to and from London by special train on the Great Western Railway. Her Majesty came to London with the Queen on Wednesday. The Empress received visits at Buckingham Palace from the Princess of Wales, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the German Ambassador. Her Majesty dined with the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at their residence in Eaton-square. The Empress was afterwards present at the Marchioness of Salisbury's reception, at her residence in Arlington-street. The Hereditary Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Empress last week at Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present on Wednesday evening at an amateur concert given at the new hall of the Soldiers' Institute at Portsmouth, for the benefit of the New Orphan Asylum.

Princess Christian last week laid the corner-stone of the new chancel of the parish church of Slough, Bucks.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville dined with the Brazilian Minister and the Baroness de Penedo, on Tuesday, at their residence in Grosvenor-gardens.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marchioness d'Harcourt had a dinner party on Wednesday at the French Embassy, Albert-gate.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to London from the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have arrived at Grosvenor House.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from Blenheim.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster and the Ladies Fitzgerald have arrived at the family mansion on Carlton House-terrace.

The Duchess of Manchester has returned to town from Germany.

The Duke of Grafton has arrived in Grosvenor-place from Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived in town from Chatsworth.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland had a dinner party, on Wednesday, at their residence in St. James's-square.

The Marchioness of Salisbury held her first reception on Wednesday, previously to which the Secretary of State for India and the Marchioness of Salisbury had a dinner party at the family mansion in Arlington-street.

The Marquis of Lorne presided, on Wednesday, at the festival dinner in aid of the funds of the Samaritan Free Hospital, held at Willis's Rooms.

The insertion of our report of the Royal Institution Lectures, an article on the Magazines for May, a critique on Rossi in the character of Macbeth, and several Notices of New Books is unavoidably deferred.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE WELCOME AT PORTSMOUTH.

After an absence of more than half a year the Prince of Wales returned to England on Thursday, amid the rejoicings of his future subjects. The *Serapis* entered Portsmouth Harbour about a quarter to three in the afternoon, followed by the *Raleigh*, the *Enchantress*, the *Osborne*, and the *Fire Queen*, the Princess of Wales having gone on board the *Serapis* from the *Enchantress* before the vessel arrived at Spithead. The Prince of Wales was saluted by the ironclad squadron at Spithead. A Royal salute was fired from the garrison battery, and the Royal standard was hoisted. The Prince and Princess (who had joined the Prince at the Solent) landed at the dockyard; and, having been heartily welcomed, their Royal Highnesses entered a special train, and left Portsmouth for London.

We give from the *Evening Standard* some particulars of the Prince's reception at Portsmouth, where extensive preparations for his welcome had been made:—

"By noon the watering island jetty of the dockyard had assumed a very animated appearance. The stands were fully occupied, and on the jetty were a large number of naval and military officers in full uniform. At one o'clock the *Serapis* was signalled off Cowes Point. Fifteen minutes later the ships in harbour at Spithead dressed yards. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Connaught were present in plain clothes. At Spithead the Duke of Edinburgh went on board the *Serapis*. At half-past two the First Lord and the members of the Admiralty appeared on the jetty. Ten minutes later the Duke of Wellington and the ships in the harbour thundered forth a Royal salute as the *Serapis* entered the harbour. The salute was fired as the fine trooper rounded the Spit Buoy, and slowly wended her way into the harbour, passing Block House Fort at a quarter to three o'clock. As she neared the St. Vincent training-ship, the boys in the rigging cheered; and the men on board the *Victory*, Nelson's old flagship, the Duke of Wellington, and the *Crocodile* troopship followed suit. The Trinity flag was at the fore, and the Prince of Wales's standard at the main. The *Serapis* had in close company the *Osborne* and the *Enchantress*. As the *Serapis* neared the jetty the sun burst through the temporarily overclouded sky, and gave warmth and colour to the scene. As the *Serapis* came alongside the jetty the bands of the Royal Marine Artillery and 52nd Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Winterbottom, played a spirited march, composed for the occasion. She reached the jetty at three o'clock, and Admiral Elliot, and Rear-Admiral M'Clintock (the Admiral Superintendent) led off a round of cheers, which the Prince, who was with the Princess and children and the Duke of Edinburgh, acknowledged. Immediately the ship was berthed the Dukes of Cambridge and Connaught, the Lords of the Admiralty, and chief naval and military authorities went on board.

"At a quarter to four the Prince landed under another Royal salute, and proceeded to a canopied dais, amidst the cheers of the spectators. The Mayor and Corporation were introduced, and the Town Clerk read the address. The Prince, in clear tones, read a brief reply, thanking the Mayor and Corporation for their cordial welcome on his return from his visit to India, which he expressed a hope would serve to draw still closer the bonds of peace and unity existing between the mother country and the Indian Empire. He should not fail to convey to the Queen the expressions of loyalty from the Corporation, and he assured them that, however interesting his travels had been, it afforded him great pleasure to find himself once more at home. Loud cheers followed the reading of the address. The choir, 200 strong, under Sir Jules Benedict, then sang a welcome chorus.

"At four o'clock the procession left the dockyard for the station. First came the Corporation, then the Prince and Princess occupying a state carriage, furnished by the Mayor, which was escorted by a squadron of the Scots Greys. The streets were crowded, and the Prince and Princess were loudly cheered along the route. The line was capably kept by troops, and the railway station was beautifully decorated.

"The Royal party entered the special train at 4.35, and left in about three minutes for London."

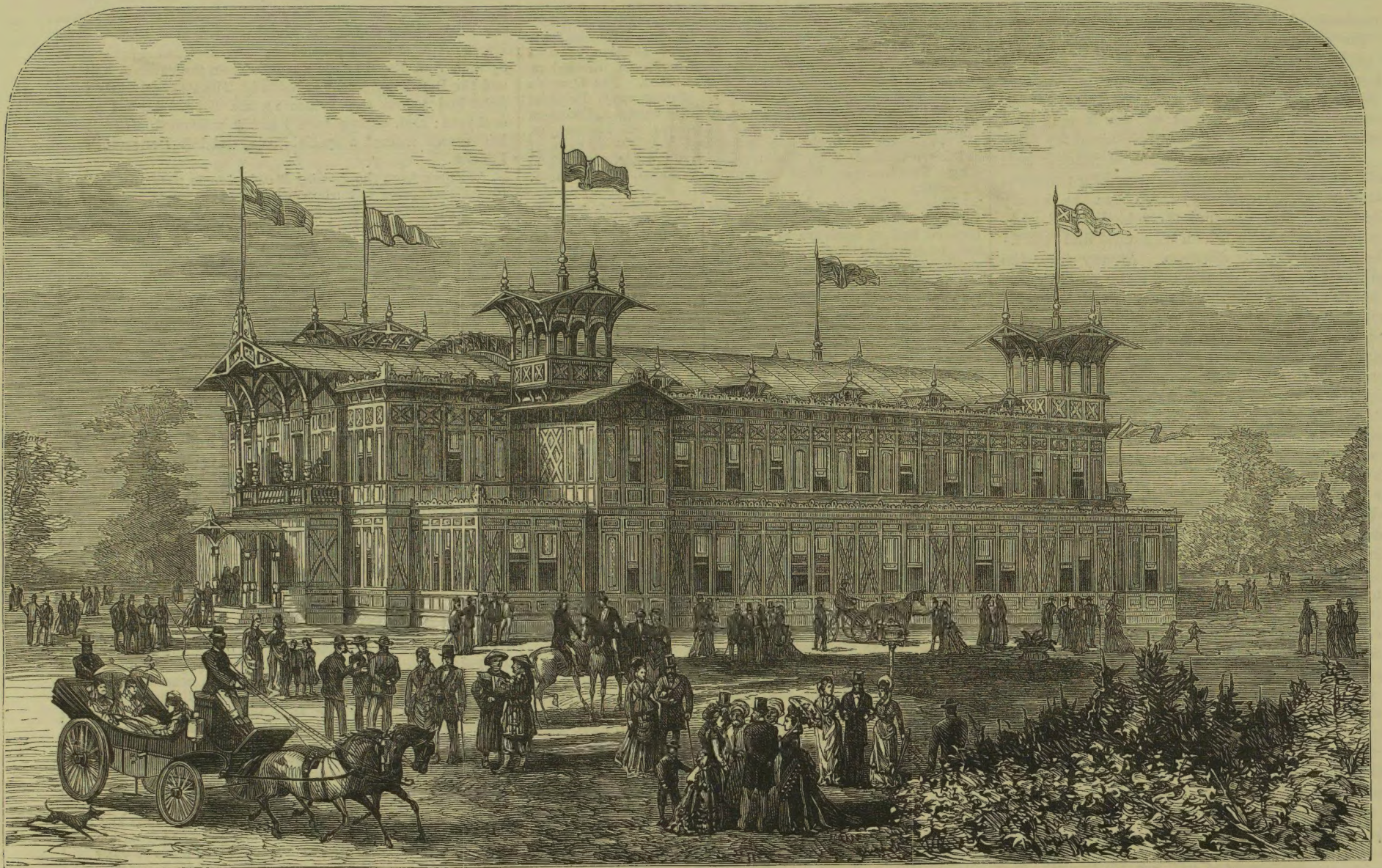
THE WELCOME IN LONDON.

It was a few minutes before seven o'clock when the Royal train arrived. Victoria station was elaborately decorated for the Prince's reception. Immense festoons of crimson and white drapery extended from end to end of the building and hid the girders which carry the roof. The arrival platform is on the east side of the station, and immediately facing it was a large stand, with accommodation for about 600 persons. This stand had been covered with red cloth, the front of it being edged with green and hung with festoons of evergreens and artificial flowers. Wreaths of evergreens and flowers on pedestals were placed at intervals along the whole front. Round the pillars which support the roof more evergreens had been placed, while round the bases of each was a pretty flower bed. Thousands of pots of flowers and small shrubs have been obtained to fill these beds, which, on account of the closeness of the pillars, are almost continuous down the carriage way of the station. The whole length of the platform was covered with red cloth, and a barrier had been erected with an opening in the centre through which the Prince and Princess passed to their carriage. The gateway under which the procession passed into the station-yard had been converted into a triumphal arch, bearing the letters "A. E." and the words "Welcome Home," surrounded by evergreens at the top.

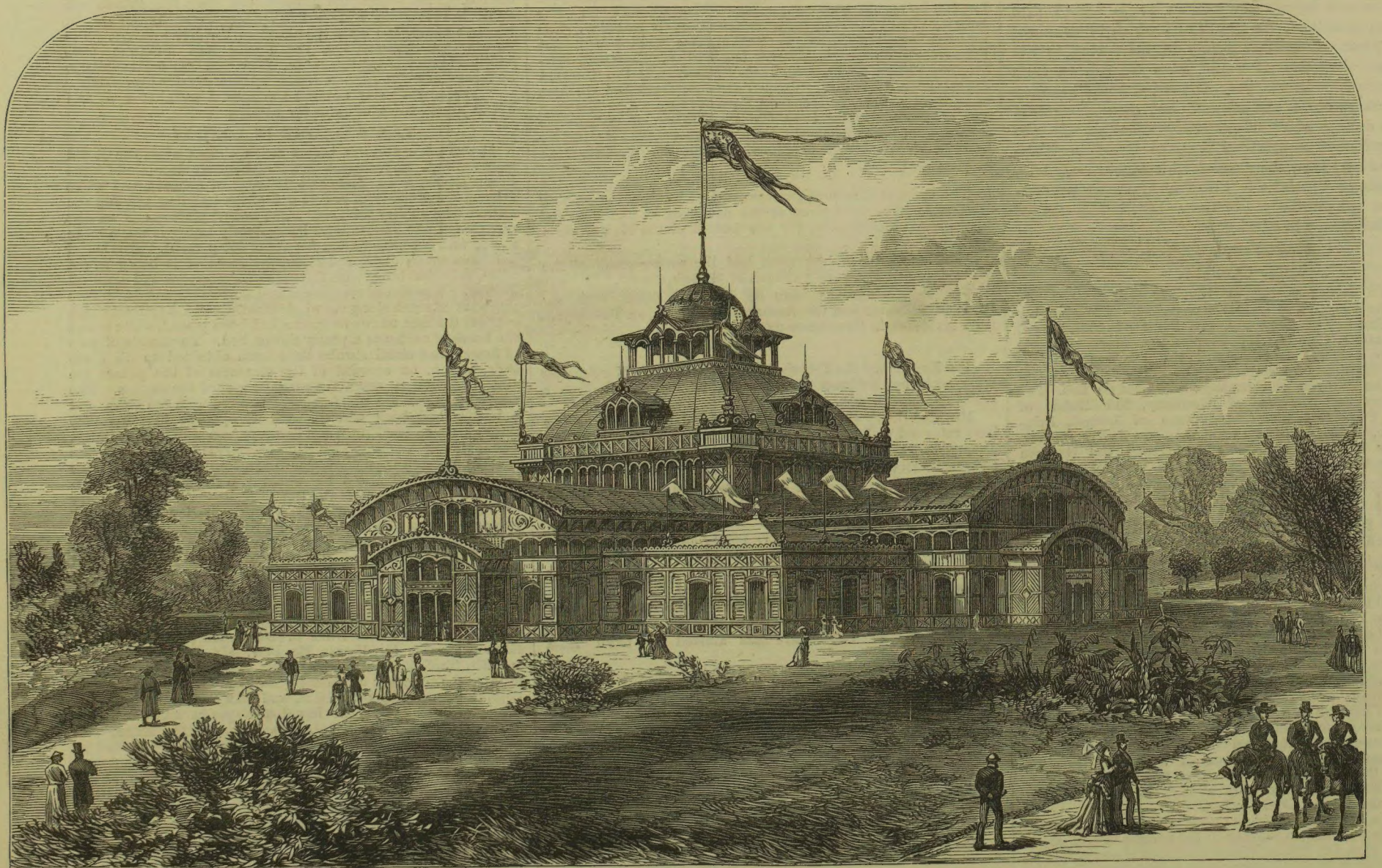
The Prince on alighting at Victoria station was met by Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg, Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Count Gleichen, Earl Beauchamp (Lord Steward of the Household), the Marquis of Hertford (Lord Chamberlain), Earl of Bradford (Master of the Horse), Earl Sydney, and a number of foreign Ministers.

A deputation from the corporation of the City of Westminster, including the Duke of Buccleuch (who is its Lord High Steward), Mr. Farrer, Mr. Few, Mr. Home, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Trollope (town clerk) were also present on the platform, and presented an address to the Prince. His Royal Highness graciously received it, and then, with the Princess of Wales, entered one of the Royal carriages in waiting. They drove out of the Victoria station yard amidst the cheers of a great multitude of people. Their carriage was preceded by those of the officers of the Royal household, and was followed by those conveying the other Princes and Princesses. It was escorted by a troop of the Life Guards. The route which had been arranged was taken—up Grosvenor-place, along Piccadilly, down St. James's-street, and along the Mall to Buckingham Palace. There his Royal Highness, with the Princess of Wales, alighted to visit the Queen and to receive her maternal welcome; after which they proceeded to Marlborough House. Later in the evening they honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

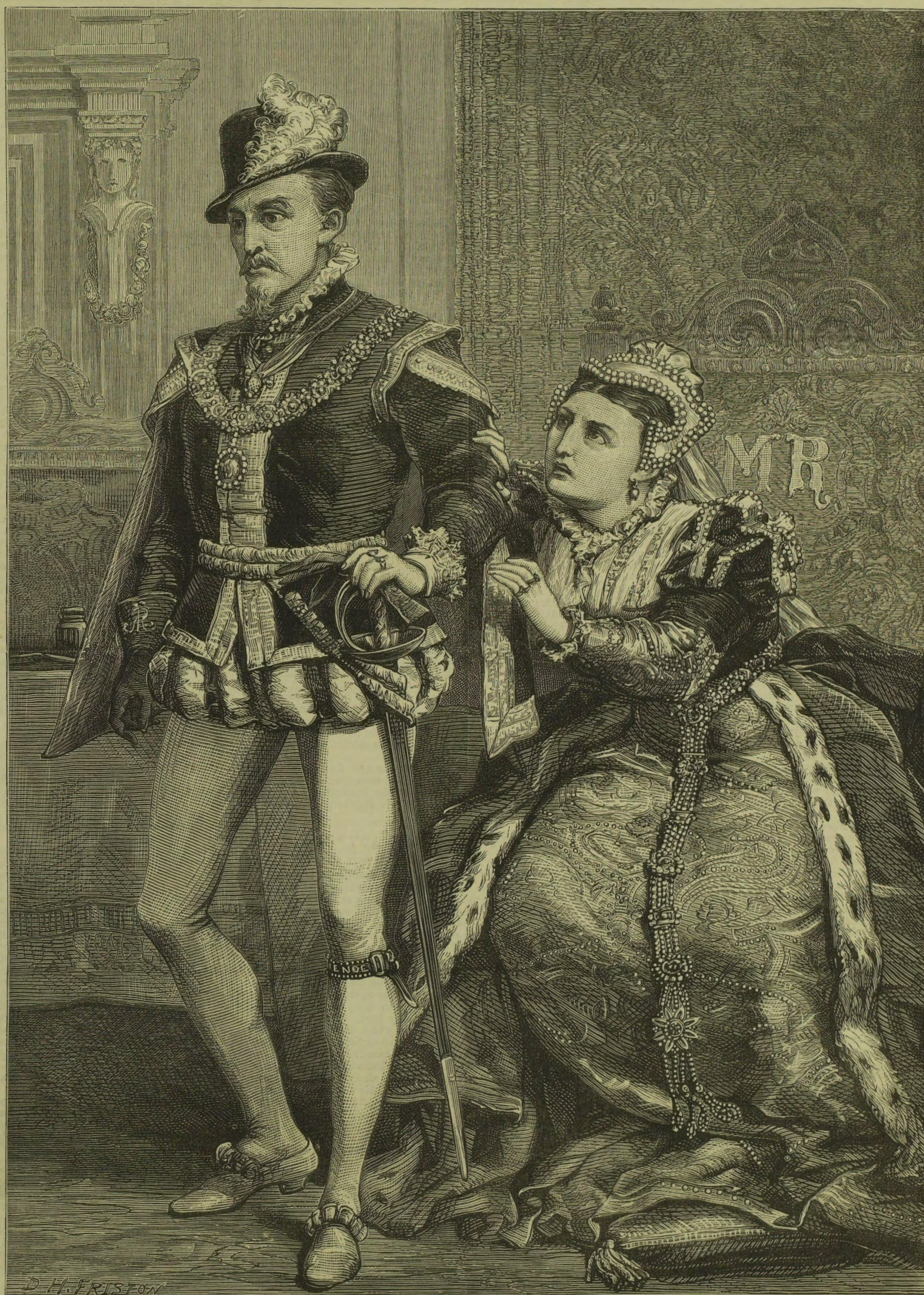
THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA.



THE JUDGES' HALL.



THE WOMEN'S PAVILION.



SCENE FROM TENNYSON'S "QUEEN MARY," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

The Great Exhibition at Philadelphia, upon the occasion of the Centennial Festival of the American Declaration of Independence, has been opened this week. Our front page Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. Felix Regamey, is a view of one of the busy streets in that city, which has a population of 800,000, with important trades and manufactures. The scene in Fairmount Park, shown in another of his sketches, is only the by-play of some negro militia; but we have given several illustrations of the exterior of the Exhibition Buildings in Fairmount Park. The hall assigned for the accommodation of the judges, and a pavilion erected for the use of ladies visiting the Exhibition, are shown in two of the present illustrations. With regard to the arrangement of the Exhibition itself, at the date of our last reports, the British portion of the display was in the most advanced condition.

The British section is under the direction of Colonel Herbert Sandford, R.A., and Professor Thomas Archer, Joint Executive Commissioners; Mr. A. J. R. Trendell is the secretary. The British official superintendents are:—For industrial space, Mr. Thomas Wright; general machinery, Dr. John Anderson; fine arts, Mr. J. M. Jopling; agriculture and horticulture, Mr. Brandreth Gibbs; engineer, Mr. J. H. Cundell. There are twelve assistants and clerks; a dozen of the Metropolitan Police, under Inspector C. Hagen; and five Royal Engineers, under Staff-Sergeant T. Wright. This force is accommodated partly in the Kelley Mansion, in West Philadelphia, near the Exhibition grounds, and partly in the English houses on the grounds near George's-hill.

In the main Exhibition building one-fifth of the entire space is allotted to Great Britain and her Colonies, this being the largest assignment next to the United States, which is not quite one third. Of the British space, rather more than one half is allotted to the mother country and India. Of the colonial space, Canada has one half and the Australian colonies one third.

The post of honour, at one side of the central rotunda of the building, is given to the exhibition of Elkington and Co., and to that of A. B. Daniell and Son. These are on a main avenue leading from the Rotunda, and attract general notice. Adjoining this space is the exhibition of T. C. Brown-Westhead, Moore, and Co., of Hanley, Staffordshire, porcelain and earthenware. W. Brownfield and Son, of Cobridge, Staffordshire, have also their china and earthenware. Maw and Co., of Broseley, Shropshire, have a fine structure of encaustic tiles and mosaics, designed to show their products. Craven, Dunnell, and Co., of Shropshire, have a floor and walls of mosaic tiles. Near these stands a huge obelisk of polished Aberdeen granite, sent by McDonald, Field, and Co., and a smaller one from James Hunter. The Brownhill Pottery Company, of Staffordshire, and J. Stiff and Sons, of Lambeth, exhibit pottery. But the largest single allotment of space in the British Section is to H. Doulton and Co., of Lambeth, about 3000 square feet, allotted for different groups, according to the classes of goods exhibited. Their group of America is placed in the centre of the Art-Gallery. They have a number of stands exhibiting domestic stoneware. One of these is crowned by a 260-gallon jar. Another exhibits chemical and another sanitary goods. There is a huge segmental sewer, 4 ft. 3 in. in diameter. Some very fine designs in art-work are exhibited in Lambeth faience and Doulton ware. There are also beautiful designs for ornamenting furniture, mantels, and walls in pottery, all appropriately set up. In the chief avenue there is a Doulton-ware fountain, 10 ft. high, of beautiful design.

The art-work in metals, by Barnard, Bishop, and Barnards, of Norwich, is worthy of notice. Cox and Sons, of London, have their church decorations in metal-work, stained glass, and enamelled porcelain. Messrs. James Shoolbred and Co., of Tottenham-court-road, have erected a house of six apartments in which to exhibit furniture. Harry Hems, of Easton, exhibits a beautiful carved casket for church muniments and a statue in Derbyshire alabaster of Christ holding a child. Both are fine works. Wood and Ivory, of West Bromwich, have their blue-iron clay and terra cotta goods. Gibbs and Moore, of London, church decorators in tilework; Minton, Hollins, and Co., encaustic tiles; and Bates, Walker and Co., tiles, have their exhibitions pretty well advanced. Hart, Son, Peard, and Co., of London, have fine specimens of church decorations in metal placed upon the wall space allotted them. The *Illustrated London News* has a structure on which are shown many of the best engravings. The Geological Survey and the Ordnance Survey have spaces allotted, where they will exhibit maps and models. There is also an ornate pavilion for the School of Art-Needlework. The contributions by the Royal family attract great attention, the announcement that they are coming having excited general curiosity. There are twenty-six etchings by her Majesty, two table-napkins spun by her Majesty, a banner-screen embroidered by Princess Beatrice, a tablecloth embroidered by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Louise of Hesse, and four drawings of flowers by Princess Louise.

In the machinery building about one eighth of the space is allotted to Great Britain and the colonies. Nearly all the larger British machines are completed, but this building could not be ready for visitors until after May 10, though a portion of the machinery would be in condition to move on the opening day. The British machine which will attract chief attention is the Walter printing press, from the *Times* office, which is employed during the Exhibition in printing an edition of the *New York Times*. Among the other British machines are huge sugar-crushing machinery by Mirlees, Tait, and Watson, of Glasgow; jute machinery, by Lawson and Sons and Kennedy and Naylor; B. and S. Massey's steam-hammer from Manchester, Greenwood and Batley's machine tools, Saxby and Farmer's model of their system of railway signals, Gwynne's model of the pumps used for draining the marshes at Ferrara, pumps by Henry Gwynne, and straw-burning portable engines by Ransom, Sims, and Head. There are other machines for various purposes, which attract much attention. Armour-plates are sent by Cammell and Co. and John Brown and Co., the latter having been fired at, and exhibiting the indentations made by the shot. Three of Galloway and Son's steel boilers will furnish steam for some of these special machines.

In the agricultural building, Great Britain and her colonies have about one eighth of the entire space. England sends but a small portion of agricultural implements, her articles for exhibition being chiefly food products. Canada has an excellent representation of first-class agricultural machinery of every kind, particularly thrashers and portable steam-powers for use on farms. The Colonial representations are but meagre in this department. The Australian colonies display their specimens of raw products, views of the scenery, flowers, photographic specimens, and samples of minerals and soils. New South Wales has erected in the centre of its space a huge trophy, containing specimens of coal in large blocks. Queensland will probably have the most attractive display of the colonies. The space is inclosed, and in the centre is an obelisk representing the quantity of gold found in the colony during the past eight years. This obelisk is 19 ft 5 in. high, 3 ft. 3 in. square at the base, and 18 in. square at the apex, representing sixty tons weight of gold and a value of £7,000,000.

The obelisk, towering above the inclosure, is a very prominent object.

The Indian goods, which are in charge of the British Commissioners, will be one of the most interesting shows that can be given to Americans. Most come from the Indian Museum of London. There are specimens of all the food and other products of India; everything the natives use as food, Indian dyes, new and floss silks, cocoons, also wild silks. These are carefully arranged in cases with labels, showing whence they come. Other cases contain native Indian arms, pottery, metal ware, very fine Koftgari work, ware made of porcupine-quills, boxes of sandal-wood, inlaid ivory, models of casts, busts, lacquered-work, fans, and native stoneware from the top of Amravat. There are also specimens of textile fabrics in silk and cotton, curious drawings in mica, and embroidered work from Delhi. Watson and Co. exhibit a case of jewellery from Bombay; Farmer and Rogers, of London, a case of Indian shawls; and Vincent Robinson and Co., of London, Indian carpets. There are also fine specimens of lace worked by native ladies.

A large annexe has been built north of the main Exhibition building, in which are shown carriages and other vehicles. In it Great Britain has been assigned 4000 and Canada 2700 square feet, the largest allotments out of the United States. The leading English contributors are J. Peters and Sons, London; McNaught and Smith, Worcester; John Roberts, Manchester; C. Thorn, Norwich; and Hooper and Co., London. They all show fine specimens of workmanship. J. Peters and Sons have sent ten vehicles. One of their finest carriages attracts much attention in the streets of Philadelphia as the equipage of the British Commissioners. The Royal arms upon the panels are special objects of popular curiosity. This carriage exhibition is the largest got together at any international fair.

The following is a list of the British judges at the Philadelphia Exhibition:—Hardware and edge tools: Mr. D. McHardy, of Aberdeen, and the Hon. J. Bain, Lord Provost of Glasgow. Education: Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board. Philosophical apparatus: Sir W. Thomson, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. Civil engineering: Sir John Hawkshaw, F.R.S., V.P. Inst. C.E. Sculpture and painting: Mr. C. W. Cope, R.A. Industrial design: Mr. Peter Graham, vice-president of the Society of Arts. Metal and wood machinery: Mr. John Anderson, LL.D., C.E. Spinning and weaving machinery: Mr. W. W. Hulse, C.E., of Manchester. Sewing and clothing machinery: Mr. Frederick Paget, C.E. Motors: Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., V.P. Inst. C.E. Railway plant: Captain Douglas Galton, R.E., C.B., F.R.S. Pneumatic and water transportation: Colonel F. H. Rich, R.E., of the Board of Trade. Agricultural machines: Mr. John Coleman, of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

The ceremonial opening of the Exhibition took place on Wednesday. President Grant, with Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, and Mr. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, followed by other official personages, went in procession through the streets. They were joined by the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, who appeared without the state of majesty; the foreign diplomatic Ministers, Governors of States, members of Congress, Judges, Consuls, and special commissioners, were also present. A grand orchestral performance, arranged by Wagner, comprising the national airs of all the countries represented in the exhibition, began the proceedings; Bishop Matthew Simpson then offered a prayer, which was followed by a thousand voices singing Whittier's Memorial Hymn, and there was a special cantata, by the organ and chorus. Mr. Walsh, President of the Centennial Festival Board of Finance, and General Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, formally handed over the Exhibition buildings to the President of the United States. General Grant made an appropriate speech in reply, declaring the Exhibition opened. He then, assisted by the Emperor of Brazil, started the engines to set the machinery in motion. The President afterwards held a reception in the Judges' Hall. The Emperor and Empress inspected the exhibition of women's work in the Women's Pavilion.

We shall give further illustrations and descriptions; our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has arrived at Philadelphia, and has sent us a few sketches of the incidents of a voyage from England to the States, which will appear next week.

TENNYSON'S "QUEEN MARY" ON THE STAGE.

The performance of this interesting dramatic poem at the Lyceum Theatre has been noticed. The Laureate has been careful to depict the more human relations, in which the King of Spain and the Queen of England stood towards each other. Both persecutors of heretics, they were nevertheless husband and wife, and are thus redeemed within the limits of general sympathy. This mode of treating the subject reminds us of Shakespeare's dealing with Macbeth and his ambitious spouse. The poet delineated them, notwithstanding their guilt and homicidal practices, as models of marital fidelity. History did not permit Mr. Tennyson to invest the Spanish monarch with any such virtues; but he attributed to Mary the utmost devotion and constancy to her haughty lord. Our illustration presents a scene between them in which she pleads for his pity and compassion, for some return of love for love. It is one that stands for many. Philip humiliates his Queen by making her dependant on the wily Renard for his decision whether his Majesty has leisure for a single day to postpone the affairs of the state for the sake of his wife, and an indulgence of matrimonial sentiment. The situation is a painful one, equally irksome to both parties, due, however to their lofty position, and to those accidents of princely life which oppress the great, and bring them to the same level as other people in regard to their domestic happiness. Herein lies the tragic intensity of the Laureate's drama.

A Sailors' Rest, for men of the Royal Navy and Marines, was opened at Devonport on Tuesday. It owes its establishment to Miss Weston, who will reside on the premises, on which £4000 has been expended.

The Clothworkers' Company have presented to the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom, a free medical scholarship of £50 annually, tenable for four years, and £50 to a scholar on attaining his qualifications to practise medicine.

The polling in West Aberdeenshire took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the return of Lord Douglas Gordon, the Liberal candidate, with 2343 votes. Colonel Innes, the Conservative, received 813.—At the recent contest for the representation of Berkshire the expenses of Mr. Wroughton, M.P., were £3938, and those of Mr. Darby Griffith, the unsuccessful candidate were £2196.—A dinner was given, on Wednesday evening, at the Public Hall, Ipswich, to Mr. Hugh Edward Adaic, who for twenty-seven years was the Liberal member for the borough. A presentation of a handsome candelabrum, valued at 150 guineas, was made to him. Mr. R. C. Ransome occupied the chair.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 11.

The Assembly resumed their labours yesterday. The attendance of members was not very large, especially at the outset, and for this reason the bulk of them missed what may be styled the most sensational incident of the day's proceedings. Just previous to the President taking his seat loud cries of "Vive Napoleon IV., à bas les Gambettistes," were suddenly heard to issue from the reporter's gallery. For a moment a species of panic seemed to prevail, and timid Republicans shrank together, dreading that they were about to find themselves the victims of a new coup d'état. However, the disturbance was found to have been caused by a solitary individual, a half-crazy Versailles, who was dragged off in custody by the ushers. The President then took his seat, and after some unimportant business the report of the Budget Commission relative to the proposition of sending working men to the Philadelphia Exhibition, for which purpose it was proposed a credit of 100,000*fr.* should be accorded, was brought forward. The discussion was, however, fixed for Saturday. The amnesty question was then mooted. M. Dufaure (in the absence of M. Ricard, who has had a slight relapse) proposed that this ticklish subject should be discussed on Monday. On his leaving the tribune M. Paul de Cassagnac literally bounded into it, and, after announcing that he had no objection to offer to the course suggested by the Government, declared that only a few days more would be needed to prove that the country had misplaced its confidence in giving it to them. M. Dufaure, in reply, said that the Ministry had taken the initiative in demanding urgency for the question of the amnesty, and had even sought to have it settled before the recess. As to the question of want of confidence, they were quite ready to reply to it, and only desired an adjournment of a few days in order to have a full gathering to support them in rejecting all proposals for an amnesty. After much cheering, the debate was fixed for Monday, and the Assembly adjourned. The Senate also met, but not a single incident of interest transpired, and the business transacted was of a purely formal character.

Although M. Ricard has been rather seriously ill, he has shown that his mental activity has been in no way impaired by this circumstance. He returned to Paris last Thursday, was present at the Council of Ministers the following day, and has issued three very important circulars. The first, addressed to the Prefects, orders the immediate removal of all Maires and their substitutes chosen outside the municipal councils and the reconstitution of the municipalities. The second reminds the Prefects that they are the representatives of a Republican Administration, not of a party or a sect; and recommends them to scrupulously respect individual rights, independently of political opinion. The third circular declares that the Government is desirous of securing the freedom of the press in the broadest possible sense; and, after enumerating a number of paltry devices by which the local authorities have hitherto been able to check the sale of periodicals, prohibits their recurrence; and concludes by exhorting the Prefects to act up to the spirit, as well as to the letter, of this exhortation. These circulars have been very favourably criticised.

Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by General Cissey, M. Tisserand de Bort, and Count Emmanuel d'Harcourt, left Paris on Saturday for Orleans, to witness the Joan of Arc celebration. On arriving the illustrious visitors were received by the Prefect of the Loiret, M. Sazerai de Forge. Marshal MacMahon, in reply to the Prefect's address, touched upon the interest he felt bound to feel, as the chief of the Government, in the progress of agriculture and industry, announced the pleasure he experienced in visiting Orleans, and paid a compliment to the memories of Joan of Arc and of Sully, who inhabited the Loiret. A breakfast, a reception, a visit to the Agricultural Exhibition, and a banquet completed the day's proceedings. On Sunday the President again visited the Agricultural Exhibition, attended mass at the cathedral, where he was received in state by Monsignor Dupanloup, who addressed him at some length, and in course of the afternoon inspected several public works. A grand historical cavalcade took place in the evening; but the entire affair fell far short of the anticipations raised, and the Marshal's reception, though cordial, was far from enthusiastic.

The Budget Commission have been busily at work, under the presidency of M. Gambetta. They want to cut down the Army Estimates by fourteen million francs and to abolish regimental chaplains. Much interest has, however, been excited by their recommendation that a hundred thousand francs should be granted to defray the expenses of the working men's delegation to the Philadelphia Exhibition. This question comes before the Assembly on Saturday, and several members have urged the Government to oppose the vote on the grounds that such a delegation would devote its entire attention to politics. The French Commissioners to the Exhibition left Havre on Saturday, on board the *Amerique*. Meanwhile, despite M. Ricard's press circular, the *Droits de l'Homme* is being prosecuted for publishing a letter from a person deprived of civil and political rights in support of this movement for a subscription to send out working men.

A new Paris Municipal Loan, to the amount of one hundred and twenty million francs, is to be brought out at the end of the year. Such a measure was greatly needed, and it is to be hoped that a large proportion of this sum will be devoted to many important works, the completion of which will be of the greatest benefit to the city. Five millions will, it is said, be devoted to elementary education, though the Municipal Council have been most rigorously suppressing a number of subventions hitherto granted to charitable associations of a religious character.

The close of the past week was marked by the dispatch of enormous quantities of violets to Chiselhurst in honour of the fiftieth birthday of the Empress Eugénie. Several leading Bonapartists, such as M. Rouher, General Fleury, and others, accompanied their floral tributes in person. On the other hand, the proposal of the Republican press that the centenary of Voltaire and Rousseau should be celebrated during the forthcoming Universal Exhibition has met with strong support.

The Academy has awarded the Marcelin-Guérin prize of 5000*fr.* to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, for his work on the Suez Canal.

SPAIN.

The Congress continues to discuss the question of religious liberty. Last week Señor Romano Ortiz moved the reintroduction of the liberal article on religious tolerance which was contained in the Constitution of 1869, but this was rejected by 190 votes to 33. In the course of the debate it was stated that the Ultramontane party would suppress all existing Protestantism in the country. The Minister of Justice, however, declared that dissenters would enjoy the same civil rights in Spain as Roman Catholics. An amendment proposing that dissenters should be restricted to private worship was yesterday week rejected by 163 votes to 12.

Señor Salaverria's Budget has been further discussed, and a

motion to defer payment on account of the floating debt, and to prohibit the holders from disposing of the guarantees they have received, having been negatived by 158 against 15 votes. In the majority several former Ministers of Finance voted.

ITALY.

The new ironclad Duilio was successfully launched, on Monday, at Castellamare, in presence of the King. Princess Margherita named the ship. The *Daily News* correspondent says that the launch was a magnificent spectacle. The huge red ironclad was in fine contrast with the mountain and the blue May sky above. The fleet was anchored in the bay. A special train was provided for the accommodation of the Senators and Members of Parliament. The King and the Royal household occupied the central box. The Ministers and Diplomatic Corps were on either side. There were about 25,000 spectators, ladies predominating. A salvo of artillery and the Royal Hymn announced the King's entrance. The Archbishop consecrated the Duilio from stem to stern. Princess Margherita named the vessel, drenching the King with the baptismal wine, to the great amusement of the Royal party and the spectators. The shipwrights, obeying the trumpet signals, knocked away the stays, and the magnificent vessel glided gracefully as a seagull into the water amid breathless silence, followed by deafening applause. English and American flags were conspicuously displayed.

Sir Augustus Paget presented his credentials to the King of Italy yesterday week, on his being raised to the rank of British Ambassador at the Court of Rome.

Sir Salar Jung and his party arrived at Rome, on Thursday week, and were received by the King next day. They afterwards visited Sir Augustus Paget, who had previously called on Sir Salar, with whom they dined in the evening. Previous to leaving Rome for Florence, Sir Salar Jung and his suite, on Monday, had an audience with the Pope, who thanked the Prime Minister of Hyderabad for the protection granted to Catholics by the Nizam.

The Pope gave an audience to about 1500 French pilgrims, yesterday week, it being his Holiness's name-day. Replying to an address, the Pope spoke of "the whirlwind now agitating society," and added that France had constantly shown and was still manifesting the extent of her piety and penitence, of which she gave striking proof by her pilgrimages. He trusted that God would hasten the triumph of the Church.

An agricultural and horticultural show was opened at Rome on Saturday. Sir Salar Jung was among the company present. The Minister of Agriculture gave encouraging assurances of progress in reclaiming the Campagna.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Count Andrassy and the Presidents of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries have received an autograph letter from the Emperor ordering them to summon the Delegations to meet at Pesth on the 15th inst.

The Liberal party, at a conference held on Wednesday, approved, by 181 votes against 69, the standpoint which, according to a statement of M. Tisza, the Hungarian Government has taken up in regard to the compromise with Austria.

AMERICA.

The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was opened on Wednesday by President Grant, as described in another column. To enable the members to attend the opening ceremony, both Houses of Congress adjourned from the 9th to the 12th inst.

In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting him to give an account of his executive proceedings during his absence from the seat of Government, President Grant has sent a message to Congress absolutely denying the right of the House to ask for such information from him, unless for the purpose of legislation or with the object of impeachment; and he also claims to have acted strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It appears from a telegram to the *Times* that this message has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

President Grant, in announcing to Congress his veto of the bill for reducing the President's salary from 50,000 dols. to 25,000 dols., sent a short message, in which he states that he knows from his experience that a salary of 25,000 dols. would be inadequate for the expenses of living at the White House.

The Emperor of Brazil arrived at Washington early in the week, and, after visiting Congress, called upon the President.

The Committee of the House of Representatives which had been charged with investigating the connection of General Schenk with the Emma mine has closed its inquiry.

A true bill has been found by the grand jury of the district of Columbia against Mr. Belknap for receiving bribes.

In Texas, Governor Coke, a Democrat, has been elected United States Senator.

Destructive tornadoes are reported from the western cities of the United States on Saturday last. At Chicago the damage to property is estimated at 250,000 dols. One man was killed and fifteen injured. The Michigan and Southern Railroad station was unroofed; Grace Church steeple, 175 ft. high, fell, crushing the church roof; another steeple was blown down, and a hospital was unroofed, but the patients were removed without serious injury. The streets were strewn with trees, lamp-posts, overturned vehicles, and wreck of all kinds.

The Emperor of Russia left St. Petersburg on Tuesday night for Berlin.

The Queen has appointed Mr. Arthur N. Birch, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, to be Lieutenant-Governor.

The first summer skating-rink was opened last Saturday in Berlin under English auspices.

The *Melbourne Argus* says a project is on foot to establish a fresh and sea water aquarium in Melbourne.

According to the St. Petersburg *Mir*, 30,000 Turcomans recently assembled at Merv, and determined to solicit Afghan help for a holy war against Russia.

News from the Cape conveys the impression that the long pending dispute in regard to the territory in which the diamond-fields are situated will shortly be amicably settled.

A Mussulman riot has broken out at Salonica, in the course of which the French and German Consuls were killed. The riot originated in an attempt to prevent a young Christian girl from embracing the Mohammedan faith. It seems that the American Consul carried off the young Bulgarian girl from her Mussulman protectors to the Consulate in his own carriage, whereupon the excited mob surrounded the Consulate, clamouring for the girl's release. The French and German Consuls, who were related by marriage to the American Consul, on hearing of what was taking place, hastened to his aid, and were murdered immediately on their arrival at the mosque. The people invaded the mosque, and, breaking down some iron bars, fell upon the two Consuls who were in the building. Every satisfaction has been promised by the Porte to the Ambassadors of France and Germany, who took concerted action immediately upon the intelligence of the outrage reaching Constantinople.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW."

"The British Embassy in Paris on the Day of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572," is the proper title of this picture. It will probably be in the recollection of many of our readers as one of Mr. Calderon's most successful efforts, if not his *capo d'opera*, though it was exhibited at the Royal Academy so far back as 1863. But hitherto it had not, we believe, been engraved; and its recent reappearance in the exhibition at Mr. E. Fox White's Pall-mall gallery has given us the opportunity, by that gentleman's permission, to reproduce a work well worthy of a renewed acquaintance. The subject is epitomised in, as it was probably suggested by, a passage, quoted in the Academy catalogue on the occasion of its original exhibition, from Aikin's "Memoirs of Sir Dudley Digges's Complete Ambassador," which runs thus:—"Even Sir Francis Walsingham, cautious and crafty and sagacious as he was, had been unable to penetrate any part of the bloody secret; he was completely taken by surprise. But of his personal safety the perfidious young King (Charles IX.) and his detestable mother (Catherine de Medicis) were, for their own sakes, careful; and not only were himself and his servants protected from injury, but every Englishman who had the presence of mind to take shelter in his house found it an inviolable sanctuary." There is little that need be added to this description, having the engraving before us. The very brilliant light which enters the casement, with its stained-glass devices, and which contributes so much to the effect of the picture, is probably intended to indicate that it is still morning, though the butchery had already been in course of perpetration some hours, the signal for it having been rung from the bell at the Palais an hour and a half after midnight. The massacre lasted, however, in all, three days—otherwise it is hard to conceive how the fearful number of the victims, amounting, it was said, to ten thousand, could have been made up. And of course the English Protestants in Paris were as obnoxious to danger as the French Huguenots. The casement apparently affords an outlook along the quays of the Seine; the towers of Notre Dame and the conical turrets of the Palais de Justice are seen in the distance. From such a spot many of the assassinations would be likely to be visible; indeed it is evident from the gestures of the refugees, from the clenched fist of one of them, and the vengeful clutch of others on their weapons, that at the very moment murder is being committed on their co-religionists, under their eyes. The terrible difficulties and responsibilities of the situation, and the load of care they place on the shoulders of Sir Francis Walsingham, are well indicated in the bowed anxious attitude of the ambassador, as he moodily paces the apartment. Very touching is the foreground episode of the young English lady, who, having lost or despairing of the safety of husband or lover, has thrown herself in an agony of grief on to the lap of her friend. The old man beyond, with his daughter nestling in his bosom, is likewise pathetically suggestive.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum will be held at the Alexandra Palace on the 24th inst.

The Earl of Harrowby has accepted the vacant vice-presidency of the Victoria Institute.

The promenades and band-playing have begun in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, and will be continued every Saturday during the season.

The Drapers' Company have given 100 guineas to the Marine Society's Mansion House Fund for replacing the lost Warspite.

A reward of £100 has been offered by the Home Office for information which may lead to the conviction of the person or persons who some time ago forwarded an "infernal machine" to a Clerkenwell watchmaker.

Mr. George Browning, member of the Icelandic Literary Society, read a paper on the Classical Literature of Iceland, illustrated by specimens from the old Saga MSS., before the Royal Historical Society at their meeting on Thursday evening.

At a meeting of the Linnean Society, last week, the honorary distinction of Foreign Member was conferred on Jose Vicente Barboza du Bocage, well known for his researches on the natural history of the shores of Portugal, and on the fauna of the Portuguese possessions in Africa; and on Professor William Nylander, of Helsingfors, a cryptogamic botanist of deservedly high reputation.

Persons desirous of seeing to what perfection the clematis may attain by skilful culture should visit the annual exhibition of this popular garden flower now on view in the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park. For variety and beauty the collection is unsurpassed, and it reflects great credit on Messrs. Jackman and Son, in whose nursery at Woking, Surrey, the flowers were reared.

The following gentlemen were on Monday sworn in as justices of the peace for Middlesex and Westminster:—Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., 32, Queen's-gate-terrace; Baron George de Worms, 17, Park-crescent, W.; Lieutenant-General M'Murdo, C.B., Rose Bank, Fulham; Captain Hans Busk, 21, Ashley-place, Victoria-street; Mr. Samuel Hoare, 7, Hereford-gardens, Park-lane; Mr. E. F. Devenish Walshe, 13, Clarges-street, Mayfair; and Mr. Miles M'Innes, West-heath, Hampstead.

At the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a loan of £7700 was granted to the Poplar district board to repave the East India Dock-road, and a loan of £4000 to Chelsea for channelling with granite several roadways. On the motion of Mr. Fowler, seconded by Mr. Dresser Rogers, it was determined to oppose the clause in the South Metropolitan Gas Companies Bill which would authorise it to amalgamate with other companies in the metropolis. The resolution was carried by sixteen to eleven.

It was announced at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday night, that the Royal medal would be presented to Lieutenant Cameron, and the Victoria medal to Mr. John Forest, in consideration of the information which he has obtained with regard to Western Australia and his journey up the Murchison river.

Dr. Frankland reports as the result of his analysis of the waters supplied to the metropolis during April, that the effect of the excessive pollution of the Thames water in March had abated, and that of the Lea water had disappeared by the middle of last month. The waters delivered by the Chelsea and Southwark Companies were "slightly turbid and contained moving organisms;" the Southwark water also contained "centroid growths." All the other companies supplied water that had been efficiently filtered. The Kent Company's water, derived from deep chalk wells, was "clear, brilliant, and wholesome."

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, a dividend of 2s. in the pound was declared on the estate of Benjamin Higgs, formerly cashier of the Great Central Gas Company, who absconded in 1869, after embezzling about £70,000, the moneys of his employers.—A first dividend of 9d. in the pound has been declared on the estate of Alexander and William Collie, and first dividends of 5s. on the separate estates of Alexander Collie and of William Collie.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fifth week of April) was 81,302, of whom 35,088 were in workhouses and 46,214 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 8860, 18,888, and 26,099 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 600, of whom 416 were men, 150 women, and 34 children under 16.

The exhibition of scientific apparatus, which is to be inspected by the Queen to-day (Saturday) and opened to the public next Monday, although arranged in the western and southern galleries of the International Exhibition Building, forms one of the series of loan collections organised by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, and will therefore come, so far as hours and terms of admission are concerned, under the ordinary regulations of the museum itself—that is to say, that on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays it will be open to the public free of charge from ten o'clock a.m. to ten p.m., and on the remaining days of the week from ten to six, when sixpence will be charged for admission.

The Medico-Psychological Society of the United Kingdom held its quarterly meeting on Wednesday evening in the board-room of Bethlem Hospital. The resident physician, Dr. W. Rhys Williams, had previously entertained a large party of the members at dinner. Dr. Rogers presided, and several discussions of scientific or professional interest were gone through. Dr. Hack Tukey read an interesting antiquarian or historical account of the successive foundations of Bethlem Priory and Hospital in London, in Bishopsgate-street, St. Martin's-lane, Moorfields, and St. George's-fields, Southwark; finally congratulating its governors and officers upon the present state of the institution.

The Lady Mayoress is issuing invitations to a fancy-dress ball at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, the 30th inst.; and, besides the banquet to the representatives of science on Saturday next, the Lord Mayor has arranged to entertain the President and members of the Royal Academy and other art celebrities on June 7; her Majesty's Judges on June 10; the Bishops on July 29; and her Majesty's Ministers in the first week in August. The banquets to the Metropolitan Board of Works, the representatives of the drama, the School Board, the Trinity House, and the Volunteer regiments will be held late on. It is also contemplated to give afternoon dramatic performances at the Mansion House during the season.

There were 2602 births and 1416 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 171, whereas the deaths were 79 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 53 from measles, 48 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 75 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 15 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 214 deaths were referred, against 247 and 217 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two preceding weeks had been 336 and 315, further declined last week to 271, of which 140 resulted from bronchitis and 83 from pneumonia.

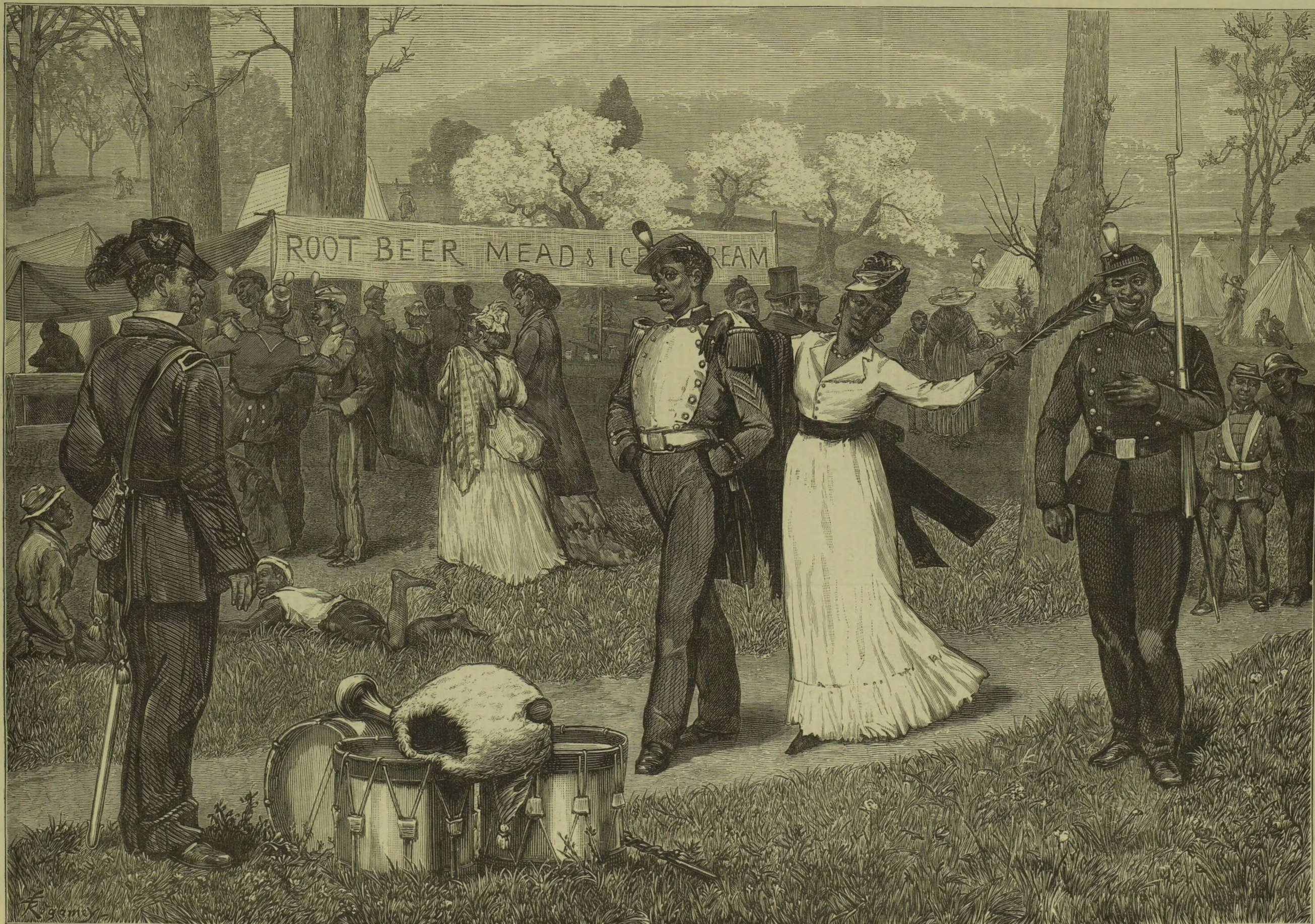
The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion House, last Saturday evening, to "the representatives," as stated in the invitations, of "Literature in its various branches." The dinner was served in the Egyptian Hall, and the guests were about 280 in number. A letter was read from Mr. Carlyle expressing his regret at being unable to be present. Major-General Sir John Adye acknowledged the toast of the Army; Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton responded for the Navy; Major Dyson Lawrie for the Auxiliary Forces; Lord Houghton for the House of Peers; Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot, M.P., for the House of Commons; Mr. Froide, Sir Francis Doyle, and Mr. Sala for "History, Poetry, and the Drama," respectively; and Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Tom Taylor for "The Novelists, Journalists, and Art-Critics." The proceedings concluded with some complimentary toasts, the healths of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress being proposed by Mr. Mortimer Collins and Mr. S. C. Hall.

The managers of the Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace have issued their programmes of entertainments for the coming year, and most attractive bills of fare they both are, with something to suit every taste. The distribution of prizes awarded for Biblical knowledge to 4000 scholars of board schools is to be made at the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday). Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., presides, and a concert is to be given by the teachers and scholars. The Religious Tract Society and Mr. F. Peek have each given £5000, to form a permanent fund for providing these prizes, which will be distributed annually. Special attractions were provided at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday, to celebrate the opening of the season. There were a concert, a flower-show, and at night a firework display; whilst to-day there will be horse-racing in the afternoon, and in the evening a theatrical performance, Sullivan's "Trial by Jury," followed by Offenbach's comic opera "Genevieve de Brabant." We understand that the magnificent costumes numbering 140, recently exhibited at the Alexandra Palace have been bought by Mr. Peter Robinson, of Oxford-street.

There was a military ceremony in the City on Monday, the occasion being the formal handing over to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's of the old colours of the 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment, to be placed in the cathedral over the monument erected there to the memory of the officers and men who fell in the Crimea. The escort, which consisted of the band and drummers and 180 men, arrived at Cannon-street station by special train from Woolwich, and proceeded to the Mansion House, where they were drawn up in line. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress received them at the entrance, and the City of London Militia furnished a guard of honour. The Lord Mayor delivered an appropriate address, reminding them of the history of their regiment and the heroic part which they took in the Crimean war. Colonel Kent, the commanding officer, thanked the chief magistrate for his kindly expressions, and dwelt in his turn upon the exploits of those who had followed the late colours in actual service. The escort then marched into the Egyptian Hall, where their band played a selection of music. On leaving the Mansion House the regiment went on to St. Paul's by way of Queen Victoria-street, and on reaching the cathedral they were received by the Dean, Canons, and other dignitaries. The men were formed in single file down the choir. The two tattered banners were handed by the ensigns to the Dean, who laid them upon the altar. The Dean and Bishop Claughton, the Chaplain-General of the Forces, delivered addresses to the men, and then, after a religious service, the colours were placed over the monument.



REVIEW AT MADRID BEFORE THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE KING OF SPAIN: THE GUA'DIA CIVILE MARCHING PAST.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL EXHIBITION: SCENE IN FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA—NEGRO MILITIA AFTER DRILL.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Citizen Bailly, *savant*, ex-Mayor of Paris, and, to his sorrow, Revolutionary politician, lay for many weeks in the prison of the Abbaye, during the Reign of Terror, under sentence of death. But he was of a hopeful disposition, and on rising in the morning, and finding that no warrant for his execution had arrived during the night, he used to stroke his neck, and remark cheerfully, "*Petit Bonhomme vit encore.*" Similarly flattering unctious may have been laid to their spirits by the members of the Royal Academy of Arts on making the pleasant discovery last Wednesday morning that the terrific onslaught of Sir Charles Dilke, on Tuesday evening, in the Commons, on the constitution and management of the Academy, had come to nothing. Nor, indeed, did Mr. Cartwright's laboured defence of the acts and deeds of the Forty experience a much brighter fate, motion and amendment having been alike, and by consent, withdrawn. So it may be said, "*Petit Bonhomme vit encore;*" and the corporation at Burlington House will not be reformed yet awhile. Still, if I may be allowed to vulgarise an ancient proverb, it may be hinted that the birch-brooms of Reform take very long to bind, but, when they are once in sweeping order, they sweep exceedingly clean. A Black Monday morning came at last for ex-Mayor Bailly; and his long immunity from the guillotine did not prevent his head being, eventually, very completely cut off.

The Academy debate furnished the morning newspapers, as a matter of course, with a text for so many leading articles which, like the arguments and rejoinders in Parliament on the preceding evening, came, virtually, to nothing. The *Times*, at the close of a leader, so calmly dispassionate that a confectioner might almost use it in the manufacture of ices without going to the expense of a refrigerator, remarked that "on the whole, the public are satisfied with the administration of the Royal Academy." In the truth of that conclusion I do most heartily and implicitly believe. The public have every reason to be, not only "satisfied," but delighted "with the administration of the Royal Academy," seeing that the public gets an abundant and exhilarating shillingsworth of amusement at Burlington House during the annual exhibitions of pictures, both by modern and old masters. The public at large are, moreover, scarcely in a position to object to the proceedings of the Forty, for the reason that nine hundred and ninety-nine persons out of a thousand are absolutely and entirely ignorant of the scope and purport of the subject, in which, by-the-way, even Sir Charles Dilke did not show himself on Tuesday very profoundly versed.

Nor was the debate a good one, so far as the display of special knowledge and appreciative comment on such knowledge were concerned. The best speech of the evening was, to my thinking, made by Mr. Beresford-Hope, who incisively pointed out the shortcomings of the Academy in the promotion of the sister arts of Sculpture and Architecture. The speaker has an hereditary as well as a personal right to vindicate the importance of those arts; and scholars will not readily forget that the "*Anastasis*" Hope to whom we owe the magnificent work on the "*Costume of the Ancients*" was one of the earliest and most munificent patrons of Thorwaldsen. For the rest, honourable members seemed to be imbued with a vague impression that it is to the exertions of the Royal Academy that the country owes the Great Exhibition of 1851, the South Kensington Museum, and the Lambeth Art Potteries; and that, altogether, if Raffaele and Michel Angelo were not Academy students they ought to have been.

Already, from different parts of the land and in widely-differing strata of society, signs and tokens are making themselves unmistakably manifest of a reaction in the public taste in the matter of rinking, and of a decline, proximately threatening collapse, of that silliest of popular crazes. I never had but one opinion with regard to the rink mania—and that was that skating in winter-time, and on real ice, was a very healthy, cheerful, and innocent amusement; but that sliding about on wheels, on sham ice, all the year round, in company which to speak of as "*miscellaneous*" is a very mild qualification indeed, was an idle, shiftless, and by no means innocuous way of "*killing time.*" We have had a tremendously trenchant homily lately on "*time-killing*" from the learned Judge of a Court which nobody cares to name save when it is absolutely necessary to do so; but, without going so far as to say that the diversions of modern "*fast*" society should be regarded with "*loathing*," I think that one only needs to possess the usual allowance of eyes and ears to be persuaded that the learned Judge in question had a good deal of reason on his side in inveighing against the "*fastness*" of the age. Meanwhile I hope that we are coming to an end of the "*outside edge*" mania, and that we shall not have to listen to much more of the nonsense that has been talked about the healthy bodily exercise afforded by rinking. Every practical anatomist knows well enough that wheel-skating cannot for one moment be compared with simple walking as a mode of exercise. By-the-way, I wonder why, in view of the litigation which menaces any infraction of the rights of the American roller-skate patentee, some enthusiastic rinker does not essay to revive the art of skating upon *sheep-shanks*, as practised by our ancestors in the fourteenth century. Mutton-bones are surely cheap enough!

The Lord Mayor fulfilled last Saturday evening, at the Mansion House, the part of a most genial and graceful Amphytrion. Covers were laid in the Egyptian Hall for nearly three hundred guests, who were wellnigh exclusively representatives of literature and journalism, and who were, in a gratifying number of cases, accompanied by their better halves. The banquet was of the most sumptuous kind; and, considering how often men of letters have been stigmatised as a *genus irritabile*, it was wonderful to see with what affectionate *empathement* the loving cup was passed round and quaffed by the highly-intellectual company assembled. Mr. Thomas Carlyle (to the universal regret) was unable to be present; but an autograph letter from the Sage of Chelsea, in which he expressed the gratification he would have felt in coming to the banquet, if to do so had been practicable, was read by the Lord Mayor. As a slight compensation for Mr. Carlyle's absence Mr. Robert Browning was present in the flesh; but the author of "*The Ring and the Book*" and "*Balaustion's Adventure*" spoke not. Equally mute was Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne; and no word came from Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper; but Sir Francis Doyle, who is "*Professor of Poetry*" at the University of Oxford, made a speech on behalf of all the poets. Mr. J. A. Froude was eloquent anent history; but Mr. Tom Taylor resolutely refused to say anything definite concerning those art-critics for whom he was called upon to return thanks. Lord Houghton had, however, something to say about the House of Lords, and said it with equal humour and eloquence.

If it were possible to imagine a journalist insane enough to wish to draw down on the journal with which he is connected the manifold perils of an action for libel, I should advise him, as an unfailing recipe, to review a manual of geography, a gazetter, or an atlas, just published, with a view

to pointing out the errors in topography and nomenclature with which he might fancy that the majority of such performances bristle. I was reminded of this wholesome truth the other day by reading in a geographical school-book that Valentia was a port on the coast of Spain. Dear me! I always thought that vessels nominally bound for Valentia cast anchor in a harbour called El Grao, and that the city of Valentia lay at least two miles inland from that same Grao. I know that I walked the distance in question one fine morning before breakfast in the year 1875. But having got thus far in the school-book I shut it up, lest I should find in another page that the Bay of Fundy was a peninsula, or that Cape Breton was not an island.

Talking of geography, score one for the Isle of Man, or, rather, for the witty Manxman who, in the columns of the *Times*, has recently "*chawed up*" in a most meritorious, but certainly not undeserved, manner M. John Lemoine, of the *Journal des Débats*. The eminent French Academician and newspaper-writer has been twitting us somewhat spitefully lately about that unpleasant matter of the Royal Titles Bill, and in a recent article he fell into the strange inadvertence of stating that the new Imperial style must be proclaimed in the Isle of Man, "*which is joined to England by a bridge.*" Forthwith this humorous "*Manxman*" in the *Times* propounded to our French censor the question, how many Manx cats' tails it would take to reach from England to Mona. Of course, M. Lemoine meant the Island of Anglesea. G. A. S.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee, and the University of Oxford Bill was read the third time. In reply to Lord De La Warr, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon declined to state the outline of the education bill to be introduced in the other House by Lord Sandon. Before the House adjourned, Earl Granville gave notice of his intention to move, on the 15th inst., a resolution on the law of burial.

The Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Bill was passed through Committee on Monday. The report of amendments on the Irish Peerage Bill was considered and agreed to. The Government declined to accede to a new clause, brought in by Lord Inchiquin, for increasing the number of Irish representative peers from twenty-eight to thirty, and to provide for the representation of the minority by the cumulative vote; and, on a division, the clause was rejected by 66 votes against 54. The Earl of Loudoun took his seat as Baron Hastings (of the creation of Edward IV.), instead of Baron Botreaux, as was expected, that being his senior barony.

Earl Grey introduced a bill on the subject of burials in churchyards, on Tuesday, and said that he should be guided by the discussion on Earl Granville's motion, next Monday, as to what further course he should take with regard to it. The Irish Peerage Bill was read the third time, and the Local Government Provisional Orders (Nos. 2 and 3) Bill was passed through Committee.

No business of any general importance was transacted by their Lordships on Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Several questions, dealing mostly with our foreign relations, occupied the attention of the House yesterday week. Mr. Baillie Cochrane called attention to the occupation by Russia of the Khanate of Khokand, and moved for copies of certain correspondence between her Majesty's Government and that of Russia respecting it. After a long debate Mr. Disraeli stated that the occupation was anticipated; that the Government were determined to maintain and strengthen our Indian frontier; and that the best possible understanding with regard to this matter existed, he was happy to say, between themselves and Russia at the present time. As there was no correspondence between the two Governments with respect to Khokand, no papers could be produced. Mr. Charley, in moving for certain documents, addressed the House on the proceedings of Mr. Pope Hennessy, the Governor of the Windward Islands, in reference to the outbreak in Barbadoes; and speeches in defence were delivered, principally by Mr. J. Lowther, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir G. Campbell, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and Sir George Bowyer. Sir H. Wolff called attention to the proposed arrangements with regard to the future management of the Suez Canal. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to several interrogatories put to him by the hon. Baronet, and explained the manner in which England would be represented in the councils of the company. Considerable progress was made in Committee on the Cattle Diseases (Ireland) Bill. The Treasury Solicitor Bill was read the third time.

On Monday the House got quickly into Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill, resuming the discussion of the new clauses. These having been either negatived or withdrawn, the bill was passed through Committee amid loud cheers from both sides of the House. Sir C. Adderley boasting that after many nights' debate the bill had been so slightly altered that it might be called a virgin bill, Sir W. Harcourt retorted that the virgin bill had been delivered of two bouncing twins, namely, the deck-load clause and the clause bringing foreign ships within the action of the bill. On the House going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Brassey brought under consideration the programme of work on our iron-clad ships for the ensuing financial year, and maintained that the present was a fitting opportunity for a Royal Commission to review our ship-building policy and the resources of the mercantile marine for naval purposes. Other topics connected with the Navy having been discussed, the House went into Committee of Supply, and a vote of £210,230 for the Coastguard and Royal Naval Reserve was agreed to.

In reply to Mr. Wait, Mr. Lowther stated, on Tuesday, that there was no continuance of the riots in Barbadoes; but a telegram had been received from Governor Hennessy stating that disturbances had broken out in the neighbouring island of Tobago, and that he had sent thither her Majesty's ship *Argus*. Sir C. Dilke found an early opening for his motion for certain papers on which he based an indictment of the Royal Academy, chiefly because it had neglected to carry out the reforms unanimously recommended by the Royal Commission of 1863. The Royal Academy, according to the hon. Baronet, does not represent the artistic body, does not possess its confidence, and has no claims upon its gratitude for services done to the cause of art. Mr. Cartwright moved as an amendment that there is no ground for imputing to the Royal Academy neglect in adopting reforms with the view to promote the active development of higher art education in England. Mr. Cartwright questioned the authority of the House to deal with a body like the Royal Academy; a line of argument followed up by Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Cowper-Temple, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Lord Elcho, though the two latter admitted there were points on which the Royal Academy might well and reasonably be improved.

Mr. Gladstone said that a motion even inferentially implying censure on the Royal Academy should be brought only on the broad grounds of a gross departure from public duty. Such grounds had not been made clear in Sir C. Dilke's speech, and Mr. Gladstone arrived at the conclusion that on the whole no body of men have laboured more zealously, honestly, and ably in the discharge of a public duty than have the Royal Academicians. Ultimately both motion and amendment were withdrawn. The Metropolitan Gas Companies' Bill was read the second time, and the Municipal Privileges (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee.

Mr. Norwood, on Wednesday, moved the second reading of the Barristers' and Advocates' Fees Bill. Sir H. Jackson and Mr. Wheelhouse urged its rejection, and Mr. Gregory proposed that a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the relation of barristers with solicitors and their clients with reference to fees and the regulation and recovery of the same. After a debate occupying the whole of the afternoon, the House divided, when the bill was lost by a majority of 107, the numbers being—237 to 130. The Industrial and Provident Societies Bill was passed through Committee.

A large number of petitions were presented on Thursday from all parts of the country expressing confidence in her Majesty's Government and opposition to the motion of Sir H. James. So numerous were these petitions that half an hour was occupied in their delivery. The orders of the day having, on the motion of Mr. Disraeli, been postponed, Sir H. James rose, amid Opposition cheers, to move—"That having regard to the declaration made by her Majesty's Ministers during the progress of the Royal Titles Act through Parliament, this House is of opinion that the Proclamation issued by virtue of that Act does not make adequate provision for restraining and preventing the use of the title of Empress in relation to the internal affairs of her Majesty's dominions other than India." The hon. and learned gentleman having referred to the stormy opposition which the Royal Titles Bill met with when introduced into that House—an opposition, he declared, unparalleled in the history of the House—went on to observe that her Majesty's Government decided to localise and limit the use of the title of Empress in India. Whilst reading the statements of Mr. Disraeli on this point, Mr. R. Yorke rose to order, and asked whether it was not out of order to read extracts from a previous debate. The Speaker decided that the hon. and learned gentleman was not out of order. Sir H. James pointed out that the Prime Minister had stated that the title was absolutely and solely for India. It was not alone in the House of Commons that assurances were given that the use of the title of Empress should be localised in India, for the Lord Chancellor had made a similar statement in the other House. Earl Percy rose to order, and asked whether it was allowable to quote from debates in another place. The Speaker ruled that the hon. and learned gentleman was not out of order. Mr. Disraeli expressed, on the part of the Government, a hope that the House would be generous enough to remember that the Government were on their trial, and that too strict an interpretation of the rules of the House was not desirable. Sir H. James then continued his quotations from the debates in the Lords in confirmation of his argument, that in both Houses, and by responsible Ministers, the Legislature had been advised that the title of Empress was to be confined to India. There were two promises made by the Government—first, that the title of Empress should not be used in the United Kingdom, except in relation to certain diplomatic documents named by Mr. Disraeli; second, that the Imperial title should be localised in India. When the Royal Proclamation was issued, it was expected that those promises would have been fulfilled; but instead of this the proclamation contained the declaration that on all occasions, as far as conveniently may be, the title of Empress shall be confined to India. He asked what was the meaning of this phrase; and, having called attention to the fact that the corporation of Dublin had been advised by the Ulster King-at-Arms to address her Majesty as "*Empress of India*," he challenged the Attorney-General to state on what ground that advice had been given, and asked whether it was intended that the various titles of her Majesty might be picked out and used according to the opinions and taste of those who had occasion to address the Sovereign. Reading the terms of the appointment recently conferred on Mr. Cavendish Bentinck in which the Imperial title was used, he pointed out that, although the office was expressly precluded from applying to India, it did apply to certain places outside Great Britain; and that, under the terms of the Proclamation, it was consequently necessary to use the term Empress. It had been said that the title was intended for external use only; but he was afraid that it was like so many other things intended—it was left carelessly about, and the natural result was that it came to be used internally as well. Having criticised the ambiguous position in which the colonies had been left by the Proclamation, he remarked that he had heard objections taken to the policy of the Liberal party in bringing forward this question, but he maintained that, in spite of the foreknowledge they had that they would be defeated by a numerical majority, they were bound to take up the question, believing that the promises made by the Ministry had been evaded and remained unfulfilled. Mr. G. Hardy was at a loss to know what was the exact charge against the Government. The charge was either a light one or a serious one; and if it were that the Government had repudiated in one House what had been promised in another it amounted to a charge of dishonourable conduct, which the Government were ready to meet; but in that case the charge ought to have been definitely and distinctly made in plain and unambiguous terms. He complained that the motion before the House did not convey a charge against the Government as clearly and distinctly as it should have done, and asserted that no such charge as could be inferred from the motion was applicable to her Majesty's Government, and that throughout they had taken only one course; the dispute being whether they had fulfilled what the opposite side of the House had expected, or whether they had fulfilled what the Government intended. He denied that what was called the outside agitation on this question had justified the assertion made by the hon. and learned gentleman who had moved the resolution. Replying to the allusions made to speeches of members of the Administration in both Houses, he contended that no promise made during the discussions on the Royal Titles Bill had been violated in the Proclamation. The objections to the use of the Imperial title were, he argued, as unreal and baseless as the phantom they were intended to raise; and he put it not only to the House, but to the country, to say whether it was possible to show any substantial difference between the Proclamation that had been issued and the declarations that had previously been made. He denied that there was anything in the Proclamation that had the effect of thrusting the Imperial title on the colonies, which when self-governed would have the opportunity of determining how far it should be used. Admitting that there was no addition to the Queen's titles that would augment the lustre of the British Crown, he maintained that the proposition was

made simply and solely as a message of peace and conciliation to India. He deprecated the course that had been pursued by the Opposition, who, unable to censure any part of the policy of the Government, had seized upon a miserably narrow and technical issue as a medium of arraigning the conduct of the Government. He could understand that mode of action by a party who had enjoyed the luxury of almost forty years of power, and in reply to the accusation that the Government were supported by a "mechanical majority," that majority he believed was animated by an instinct and a will not to betray the confidence reposed in them by the country, and that they, at least, will act as a barrier against a renewal of the glorious life led by the late Ministry. He accused the Opposition of endeavouring to embroil the Home Government with the colonies and to disturb the minds of the Indian Princes by hints at sinister schemes against their rights and interests—a movement which he predicted would meet with utter failure and would recoil upon the heads of those who had organised it. The debate was continued by Sir R. Peel, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Disraeli, and the Marquis of Hartington. The House then divided, when there appeared for the motion, 226; against, 331: majority against the motion, 105.

THE CHURCH.

The Cornish bishopric fund now amounts to £16,921, and it is announced that £13,000 is still needed.

The Countess of Haddington has consented to lay the corner stone of the new church tower at Tarporey on Whit Monday. The Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave will preach.

The plans of Sir Gilbert Scott for the restoration of the exterior of the octagon and lantern of Ely Cathedral have been provisionally approved. They involve an outlay of £3000.

The Archbishop of York preached the sermon at the special services at Westminster Abbey last Sunday evening. He denounced the increase of intemperance in this country, which, vice, he said, was eating away the vitality of the nation.

On the 26th ult., Lord Leigh laid the first stone of a new nave to St. Mary's Abbey, Nuneaton. A sum of £100 towards the building and £2500 towards the endowment of the new church have been bequeathed by the late Mr. Bottrill, and the site has been given by Mr. Tomkinson.

It was resolved, at a meeting held on Wednesday, in Westminster Palace Hotel, to erect a monument to the memory of the late Canon Conway in or about the church of St. Margaret's parish, of which he was Rector. Subscriptions are to be limited to a guinea, but the smallest sums will be received.

A gold bracelet, an illuminated address, and a handsome purse containing fifty guineas, were presented, on Wednesday, in the National School, Hounslow, to Miss East, the daughter of the Vicar, in recognition of her services in furtherance of various charitable objects in the neighbourhood.

Princess Louise, on Tuesday, opened the new school and parish rooms attached to St. Andrew's Church, Ashley-place, Victoria-street, Westminster. The new building is intended chiefly for the accommodation of the Sunday-school. Addresses were delivered by Lord Hatherley, the Archbishop of York, and the Rev. H. Salway, the incumbent of the church.

The parish church of Knook, Wilts, which has been restored by Mr. Butterfield to its primitive Norman aspect, was solemnly reopened on Tuesday week, the sermon being preached by Archdeacon Lear. The subscription list for the work was headed by Lord Heytesbury and the Hon W. Holmes a Court with £600 each.

Both Houses of Convocation assembled on Tuesday. The Upper House was chiefly occupied with formal business, and in the Lower, upon the motion of Lord Alwyne Compton, a resolution was passed declaring that it was not advisable to provide for the burial of unbaptised persons by any rubric in the Book of Common Prayer.

The Lord Mayor, M.P., accompanied by Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., M.P., the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and the members of the Common Council, attended, on Sunday, the reopening of the Church of St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall-street, which has been restored by Mr. Arthur Blomfield, M.A. The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Barry, D.D., Canon of Worcester.

A meeting was held, yesterday week, at Lambeth Palace, under the presidency of the Primate, in aid of the restoration fund of Canterbury Cathedral. Sir Gilbert Scott made a statement of the results of his examination of the cathedral, and offered suggestions for the restoration of the edifice. It was resolved to raise the funds to carry out Sir Gilbert's recommendations, which it was stated would cost about £16,000, and the amount promised at once was £3000.

On Monday, Princess Helena laid the memorial stone of the chancel, and so commenced the handsome edifice designed by Sir Gilbert Scott to replace the old parish church of Upton-cum-Chelvey. The Bishop of Oxford having delivered a suitable address and said a special Office, her Royal Highness laid the stone with the usual formalities. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Charsley, the Coroner for Buckinghamshire, who has already contributed handsomely to the present work, handed the Bishop £500 for a new nave.

At the meeting of the Physical Society at three o'clock this day Dr. Wm. Spottiswoode will exhibit his large Nicol's Prisms, and Mr. H. C. Sorby will describe the original spectrum microscope, and its recent improvements.

Major Colquhoun, of the 77th Regiment, has presented a valuable library to the Herbert Military Hospital, for the use of the patients at that institution.

Dr. Chadwick, of Bolton, has left £5000 to the infirmary of the town, and a like sum to the Corporation for a public museum. This makes £32,000 he has given to Bolton.

A resolution was carried in the Irish Church Synod, on Thursday week, by an overwhelming majority, both of clergy and laity, to omit the rubric passed last year from before the Athanasian creed.

Sir Robert Phillimore, on Tuesday, delivered the judgment of the Admiralty Court in the case of the Strathclyde and Franconia. The claim of the owners of the English steamer was for £45,000, the owners of the cargo making a further claim for £20,000, agreeing to abide the issue of the first action. The Court held that the Franconia was alone to blame, and that therefore the judgment must be for the plaintiffs.

In consequence of the Austrian Government having suppressed the subsidies hitherto granted to the Herzegovinian refugees, several hundred of these people assembled on Monday in front of the Government Palace at Ragusa, asking for bread and assistance, but were dispersed by the police; they then applied to the Russian Consul, who telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though Wild Tommy was not engaged in the Two Thousand last week, the result of a Post Sweepstakes on the following day quite disposed of any chance he was supposed to possess for the Derby, as Camembert beat him and Coltness after a close finish. Ten youngsters ran for the First Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes, Midlothian being once more made favourite; but he is by no means as good as was believed after his victory in the Brocklesby Stakes at Lincoln, added to which it is probable that he does not care to go more than half a mile. The winner turned up in Belphebe, a very nice own sister to Stray Shot, who is decidedly better looking than the last named. Lord Harrington gave 650 gs. for her at the sale of Mr. Chaplin's yearlings last July. On the last day of the meeting, Skyhawk was pulled out once more for the Newmarket Stakes, and disposed of the moderate Glacis without the semblance of a struggle; but it seemed the general opinion that his disordered loeks will not stand the strain of the final stages of a Derby preparation, and 9 to 1 was freely offered against him for the great race. The One Thousand proved a complete French triumph, as the trio of foreigners finished first, second, and third. Count Lagrange made no declaration with Camelia and Allumette, notwithstanding which, and the fact that she has shown good form on one or two occasions, 40 to 1 was laid against the latter. Both were greatly admired when they were saddled in the Birdcage, though it was apparent that Camelia was a trifle short of work. She proved very fractious at the post, and broke away in one of the false starts, running a long distance before she could be stopped. When they did get fairly off, La Seine was the first to show in front, closely followed by Twine the Plaiden, Camelia, and Allumette. As they descended the Bushes hill the race was confined to this quartette, and a few strides further on Twine the Plaiden, who was temporarily unmiss, dropped away, beaten. A furlong from home La Seine also retired, and, after a tremendous race home, Camelia got up in the last half-dozen strides, and beat her stable companion by a head. They were respectively ridden by Glover and Morris, and the artistic finish of both was worthy of great praise. We hear that Allumette will devote special attention to the French Oaks; while as Camelia appeared susceptible of considerable improvement, she ought to have an immense chance at Epsom, Levant appearing to be her only dangerous opponent, though Twine the Plaiden is likely to do far better than at Newmarket.

In spite of the fulminations of the clergy and the fact that the Duke of Westminster has withdrawn his countenance from the Chester Meeting, it appears to be steadily regaining its old importance, and this year's gathering was one of the best that has been seen for a long time. The attendance on each day was enormous, though the prohibitive prices charged for board and lodging induced many of the visitors to take up their quarters in adjoining towns. The Russley stable proved in capital form on the first day, and secured both the two-year-old races. Merry Thought, a very nice and neatly-named filly by Peto Gomez from Happy Thought, carried off the rich Mostyn Stakes, after a severe finish with Lady Ronald. She was said to have been very highly tried; but as Lady Ronald, whose form is not first class, was only beaten a short head, in spite of her 7 lb. penalty, the winner cannot be anything out of the common. Styx, an own sister to Cham, by Hermit—Barchettina, made her debut in the Vale Royal Stakes, which she had no difficulty in winning from the moderate lot opposed to her. The crowd assembled on the Roodeo on the Cup day was enormous; and, unfortunately, while the first race was being run, a temporary wooden stand gave way, two of its occupants being killed and several others seriously injured. Two races took place before the decision of the Cup, and both fell to representatives of the formidable Russley stable, which was thus as successful as on the previous day. Eighteen numbers were hoisted for the chief event of the afternoon, which is a larger field than has contested the race since 1867, when Beeswing beat Endsleigh, Lecturer, and sixteen others. After one false start the lot got away on very even terms, Harriet Laws (6 st. 10 lb.) being the first to show in advance, but she soon lost her place, being passed by John Day (6 st. 2 lb.), who made the running for fully a mile, when Pageant (7 st. 9 lb.) shot to the front and took a strong lead of John Day and Organist (7 st. 9 lb.). John Day was beaten about five furlongs from home, and, when fairly in the straight, Organist hung out signals of distress. A few strides further on Constable had to call on Pageant, and he was passed by Freeman (8 st. 2 lb.) and Tam o'Shanter (6 st. 11 lb.). The former held a slight lead until inside the distance, when Tam o'Shanter challenged him, and won a slashing race by a neck. Three lengths off came Grey Palmer (7 st. 1 lb.), who defeated Pageant by a length for place honours. The Snail (7 st. 3 lb.), Ingomar (6 st. 9 lb.), and Conseil (6 st. 4 lb.), followed in the order named. The remaining races of the day do not call for comment.

In spite of the persistent east wind from which we have suffered during the last fortnight, cricketers are not to be deterred from playing their favourite game, and already some remarkable performances have been accomplished. Cambridge University v. All England has resulted in a draw, greatly in favour of the latter. The scoring on both sides was very heavy. For Cambridge, Messrs. A. P. Lucas (105 and 53) and the Hon. A. Lyttelton (78) were the chief contributors; while, of their opponents, Mr. W. R. Gilbert played a magnificent innings of 205 (not out), and Mr. C. J. Thornton hit up 54 and 30 in his usual rapid style. Twelve Colts of Yorkshire and Notts made short work of a similar twelve of England, whom they defeated in a single innings with 141 runs to spare. W. Shrewsbury (Notts, 88), B. Lister (Yorks, 42), and J. Blackburn (Yorks, not out, 35) did best for the winners, and Blackburn also bowled exceedingly well, taking ten wickets at an expense of 60 runs. R. J. Allen (not out, 47) and R. Woodgate (not out, 32 and 17) played well for England.

The twenty-four hours' walking race at the Agricultural Hall, on Monday and Tuesday last, which was promoted by Messrs. Lewis and Atkins, proved a brilliant success in every way. Sixteen entries out of about one hundred were finally accepted, and though the men had, at the most, only two months to train, some performances were accomplished which put anything that Weston has ever done in the time quite into the shade. Want of space will not allow us to go into details, so we must simply state that J. Miles walked 50 miles in 8 h. 48 min. 28 sec., which is the best performance on record for the distance, and that Vaughan, of Chester, the winner, beat O'Leary's best time for 100 miles by 2 min. 5 sec., covering that distance in 18 h. 51 min. 35 sec., and succeeded in walking 120 miles inside the twenty-four hours, which is more than ten miles in excess of what Weston accomplished on the same course. Howse and Crossland, the second and third men, also far exceeded the American's performance, having done 116 miles 6 laps 200 yards, and 113 miles 5½ laps, respectively, when the pistol was fired. Vaughan's performance was one of the most wonderful ever seen, and it is to be hoped that the subscription which is being raised for those who beat Weston's time will reach a handsome

sum. At the same time, we trust that races of this distance will not become common in this country. The faces of most of the men during the last few hours of the journey were pitiable in the extreme, and it was only sheer pluck which enabled them to fight against nature as long as they did. Sooner or later some one is sure to succumb in the struggle, and then we shall have a revulsion of public feeling against athletics, which would be greatly to be regretted.

On Tuesday afternoon last those old opponents, W. Lumsden and R. Bagnall, rowed another skiff race on the Tyne for £100 a side. The course was from the High-Level Bridge to the Scotswood Suspension Bridge, a distance of about three miles. Before they had gone half a mile Lumsden took the lead and won very cleverly by about four lengths.

J. Keen and F. Cooper, the famous bicyclists, met, on Monday last, at Lillie-bridge, to run one mile for £100 a side and the championship. Betting ruled at 5 to 4 on Keen; but, after a pretty race, Cooper won by nearly four yards, in 3 min. 4.4-5 sec.—very good time, considering that there was a strong wind.

A REAL ICE SKATING RINK.

On a plot of land behind the old Clock-House in King's-road, Chelsea, is situated the Glaciarium, the real ice skating rink. This is the result of Mr. John Gamgee's persevering labours to produce artificial cold at a low cost. Mr. Gamgee began his work in connection with the present rink at Chelsea about two years ago. In 1874 he designed a rink in which the ice was carried on an iron plate or floor supported on iron girders, which rested on a floor of wood, and this on a concrete bed. The spaces between the girders, the wood, and the iron plates served as conduits for the freezing liquid. This form, however, he subsequently improved upon until he so far perfected his designs as to produce the rink, which was opened, in January, as an experimental one, to be supplemented by one larger. The first rink was 21 ft. long by 16 ft. wide, giving about 43 square yards of surface, and was formed by a series of cast-iron pipes of rectangular section laid on concrete and grouted in cement. The pipes were connected at the ends, so that the refrigerating liquid flowed regularly through them. The floor, which formed a broad shallow trough, was filled with water 2 in. deep, and very soon an excellent bed of ice was ready for skaters. The rink has been in constant use ever since. It is within a canvas-covered building, and has been subjected to a temperature of 63 deg. Fahrenheit without manifesting any tendency to melt. The ice-dust produced by the skaters is occasionally swept off, to be used in the operation of preserving solid the mass from which it was taken, as will be presently explained. The slight renewal necessary is effected by simply distributing water over the ice at the close of the day with a water-pot. The ice is about two inches thick.

At a short distance from the rink is the machinery-house, where the primary agents of congelation are at work. These consist, first of a steam-engine, which drives an air-pump, the function of which is to keep some sulphurous acid in constant circulation. This is the means by which the refrigerating liquid is kept at the temperature necessary for doing its work. The sulphurous acid is first condensed to a liquid under pressure of an atmosphere and a half; and it is then allowed to expand in a slight vacuum, which produces intense cold, as in the case of ether, by the change from liquid to the gaseous condition. It is then passed into the refrigerator, which consists of a copper casing about 5 ft. square, having a number of vertical tubes inserted in it. The refrigerator is placed in a wooden tank which just contains it, surrounded by the cold transmitting liquid. As the sulphurous acid does its work it is exhausted by the pump from the refrigerator and forced over into the condenser, where it liquefies, the latent heat becoming sensible heat and being transmitted to and extracted by the water of the condenser. This apparatus is somewhat similar to the refrigerator, except that the metal casing has a number of copper tubes placed horizontally instead of vertically, and that these tubes are double—that is, one within the other. The cold water flows through the inner tube and outside the outer tube. The liquid used for producing and preserving congelation is a special feature in Mr. Gamgee's arrangement. He uses a mixture of glycerine and water, which is practically uncongealable, and which acts as a preservative of the metallic portions of the apparatus. This aqueous solution is placed in the refrigerator at starting, and, after being brought down to the required temperature, which is between 15 deg. and 25 deg. below the freezing-point, it is pumped gently up into a store tank placed about 10 ft. above the ground. From the tank the liquid flows by gravitation through about 55 ft. of pipe to the rink. It then traverses the series of tubes embedded in the ice, and returns, still by gravitation, to the refrigerator whence it started, to be pumped up over again into the tank. The ice-dust occasionally cleared off the rink is taken to an auxiliary refrigerator, where salt is mixed with it. This refrigerator is placed at the head of the large one, and the pipe through which the cold-transmitting liquid returns to the latter passes in a coil through the former. The liquid is here reduced in temperature. This completes the ingenious arrangement for producing the real ice rink. Although the machinery is not in duplicate, no fear of the stoppage of skating from a breakdown is to be apprehended. The only accident that apparently could happen would be to the pump valves, an accident which could be repaired in a few hours. During that time the rink could be maintained in a proper condition by reason of the large quantity of cold-transmitting liquid in use. If all were pumped into the upper tank it would circulate and do its work for forty-eight hours without the aid of the refrigerator and condenser, independently of the ether.

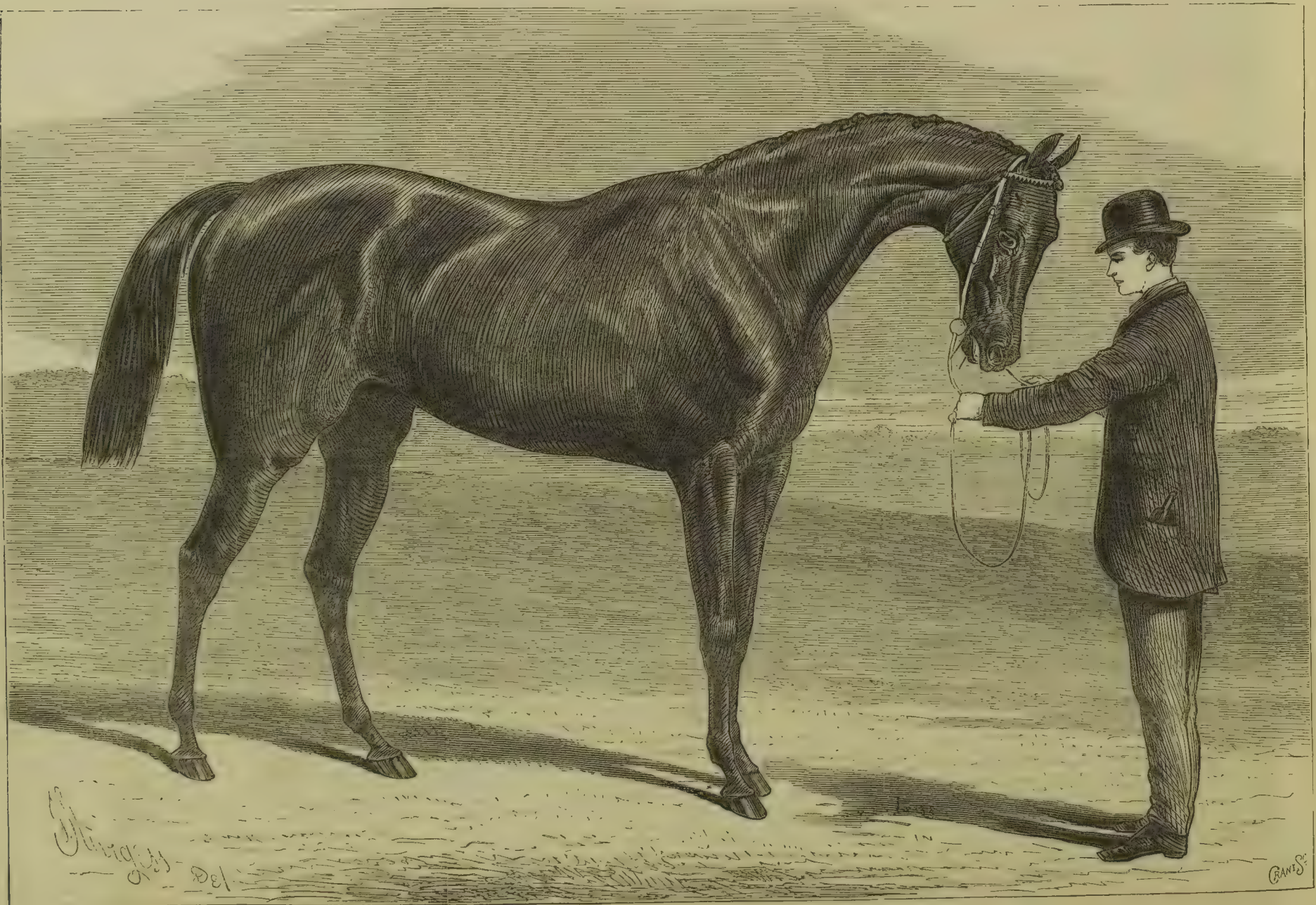
The new rink is about 40 ft. long and 24 ft. wide, having an area of about 107 square yards. It is constructed in a permanent building, with galleries for the spectators. The walls are painted with Swiss Alpine and forest scenery, by Durand, of Paris; the roof is 45 ft. high in the centre. The rink is formed with a bottom of concrete 6 in. thick, upon which is laid loose dry earth for a thickness of 4 in.; upon the earth is a layer of cowhair 6 in. thick, and upon this 2-in. deal planks, forming a level floor, having sides, and being covered with a layer of tarred cowhair ½ in. thick. On this is laid a series of copper pipes of flat oval section, 2½ in. wide and ¾ in. deep, connected at the ends as in the previous case. The material of the tubes being copper instead of iron, the last chance of accident—failure by unequal expansion—seems to be eliminated. The rink is not open to the public, but is subscribed to by noblemen and gentlemen, upon certain conditions.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Waterford has contributed £1000 to the Maynooth College church fund.

On Tuesday the *Daily Telegraph* published nearly eighty reports, received by telegraph from all parts of the kingdom, relative to the prospects of the next harvest. From them it would appear that the season is exceptionally backward, and that a late harvest is anticipated, with perhaps less than an average yield of grain, but that the hay crop promises to be unusually heavy.



SKATING RINK OF REAL ICE AT CHELSEA.



PETRARCH, THE WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES AT NEWMARKET.

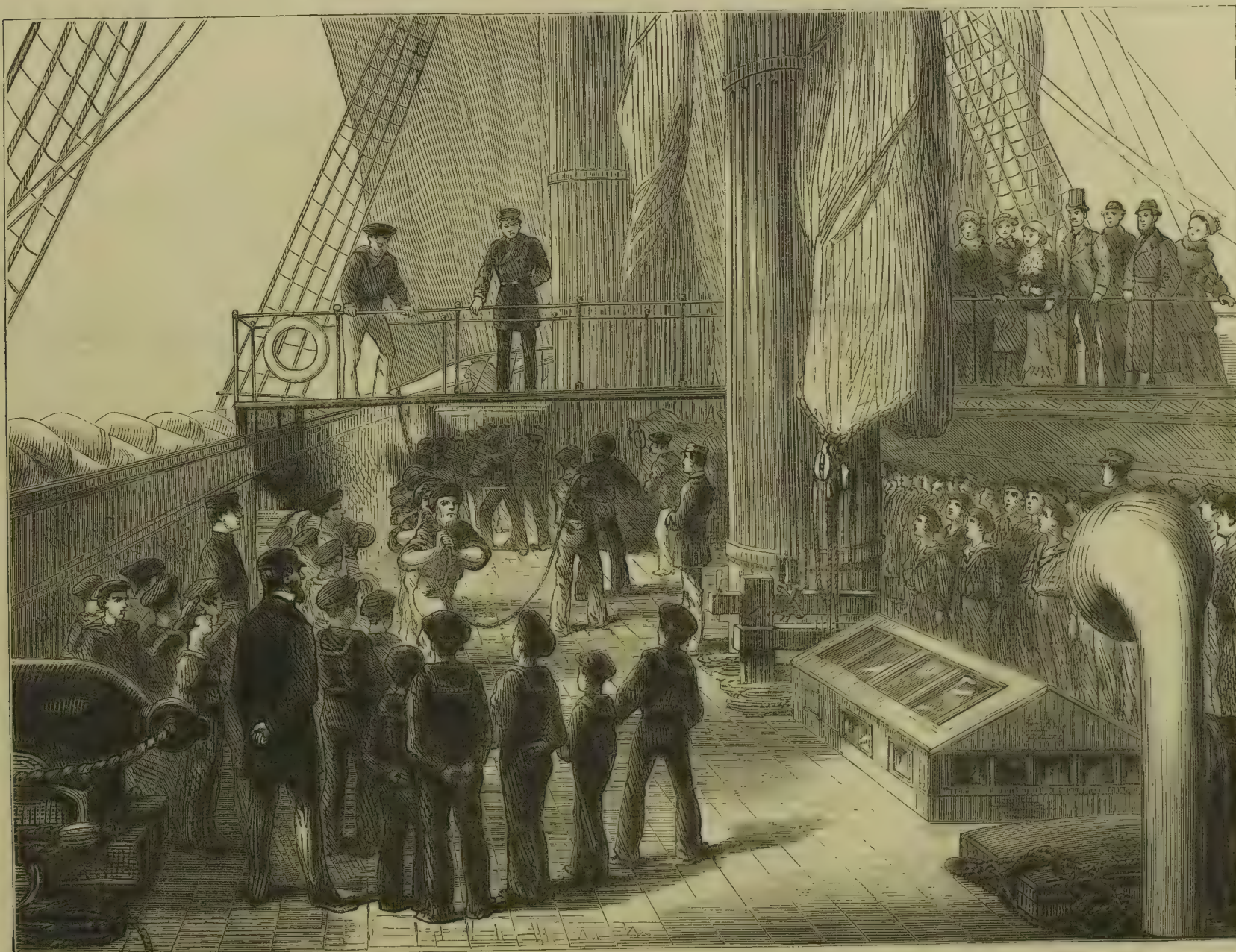


MR. J. W. OAKES, A.R.A.



MR. W. F. WOODINGTON, A.R.A.

NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



VISIT OF THE BOYS OF THE CLYDE TRAINING-SHIP CUMBERLAND TO H.M.S. AURORA.

NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

We last week gave the portraits of four out of the six new A.R.A.s. Those of Messrs. Oakes and Woodington were unavoidably delayed, and we now supply the omissions.

JOHN WRIGHT OAKES, A.R.A.

This able landscape painter was born at Sproston House, near Middlewich, Cheshire. When young he went to Liverpool, and was taught the rudiments of art by Mr. W. J. Bishop, the drawing-master of the Liverpool College. For the rest, Nature has been his only school through life, as the individuality of his works and their close reference to nature amply show. But though a realist in his attention to detail, many of his landscapes are distinguished by imaginative conception and poetic treatment. In 1856 Mr. Oakes removed to London, where he has since resided. He has been a very regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy, contributions by him having appeared annually on its walls, with one exception, since 1848. The following are his most important later works, and the mention of them may recall to the reader the artist's varied powers. "The Warren;" "Maldeath Sands;" "Aberfraw Bay;" "A Solitary Pool;" "A Carnarvonshire Glen;" "The Common;" "The Poachers;" "Early Spring" (1869); "Day of Uri, Lucerne" (1870); "Repairing the Old Boat, South Coast" (1871); "A Winter Morning near Braemar;" and "Linn Muick" (1872); "Glen Derry" (1873); "A Sandy Bit of the Road" (1874); and "The Fallow Field" (1875). The "Fording a Tidal Creek" and "Sheltered," of the present year, will be reviewed in due course in our notice of the landscapes at Burlington House.

WILLIAM FREDERICK WOODINGTON, A.R.A.

Mr. Woodington, sculptor, was born Feb. 10, 1806, at Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire. From childhood he was directed to observe the beauties of nature in the surrounding country, and this, with frequent opportunities of seeing good drawings by painters of repute, combined to give him a taste for the fine arts. In 1815 he came to London, and, after two or three years of preliminary teaching, was articled to Mr. Robert W. Serviers, then eminent as an engraver. About four years later, however, the master became a sculptor, and the pupils, of course, followed his direction in their studies. At the expiration of the term of his indentures Mr. Woodington began his professional career, and did not escape the struggles so commonly incidental thereto. To the Royal Academy Exhibitions he commenced to contribute a series of ideal works, always marked by a sense of beauty and grace and imaginative feeling. To the Westminster Hall competition for sculpture he sent a model of "Milton and his Daughters." He also executed one of the large reliefs for the pedestal of the Nelson Monument; and subsequently the beautiful bas-reliefs for the chapel containing the Wellington Monument in St. Paul's. His portrait statues and busts are less numerous. Among them we may include the six statues of Captain Cook, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Columbus, Galileo, and Mercator, for the New Exchange, Liverpool, executed under the direction of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, the architect. The large marble bust of Sir Joseph Paxton at the Crystal Palace, which measures 8 ft. 6 in. high, is by him; as also a bust of Mr. MacDowell, one of the series of portrait busts belonging to the Royal Academy. Mr. Woodington is, besides, a painter; and to qualify himself in this direction studied in the life-school of the Royal Academy, where he was associated with Etty, Scott-Lauder, and other painters. His pictures, like his sculptures, are of high aim. Among those exhibited at the Academy were "The Angels directing the Shepherds to Bethlehem" (1853); an illustration of Dante, "They beheld a Vessel under the conduct of an Angel coming over the Waves with Spirits to Purgatory" (1854); and "Job and his Friends" (1855).

The portrait of Mr. Oakes is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry; that of Mr. Woodington from one by Messrs. Fradelle and Marshall.

THE CUMBERLAND TRAINING-SHIP.

The first of May was a holiday for the boys of the Clyde training-ship. At the invitation of Mr. John Burns, of Castle Wemyss, and Captain Grant, of H.M.S. Aurora, the boys left the Cumberland at noon, in the tug-steamer Wild Huntsman, and steamed to the ship-of-war lying off Greenock, where they were received on board. At the same time a select party invited by Mr. Burns reached Greenock, and were also taken on board the Aurora. The bugles sounded to call the men to quarters, and gun-drill was gone through, under the direction of Captain Grant. The little fellows seemed delighted at witnessing the manoeuvres of the seamen, which were explained to them by the officers. Coming on deck, Commander Hewitt gave orders to go through the process of setting sail. Immediately the shrouds were covered by the blue-jackets, and before a minute had elapsed the maintop, mizentop, and foretop sails were spread; the topgallant sails were shaken out and the yards hoisted, then the royals, and lastly the lower sails. The bugle then sounded "Silence," a moment afterwards the boat-swain's mates piped, the yards were set to put the ship on the starboard tack, and several other exercises were gone through. After the sails had been reefed, Commander Hewitt put the men through the exercise of "manning and arming boats." The launches,

the pinnace, the cutters, and the gig were manned, a small breechloading gun was lowered and fixed at the stern of the steam-launch, and the cutters got out their rocket-tubes and set off towards a supposed enemy on shore. The boats were then put through some evolutions by signals from the peak. On their return to the ship's side the Cumberland boys, who enjoyed all they saw, re-embarked on board the tug and returned to the Garloch. The visitors from Glasgow, on the invitation of Mr. John Burns, the president of the training-ship, went on board the R.M.S. Camel, which immediately started for Loch-long. The band of the Cumberland played on the quarter-deck all the afternoon. Luncheon was served on board to a large party.

Our illustration is from a sketch by Captain Grier.

WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND.

Our last week's commentary on "National Sports" reported the winning of the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket, on the Wednesday, by Lord Dupplin's three-year-old Petrarch. This animal is a bay colt by Lord Clifden out of Laura, by Orlando. His only performance as a two-year-old was his victory for the Middle Park Plate, at the Newmarket Second October Meeting, which race, carrying 8 st. 6 lb., he won, four lengths in front of Madeira (8 st. 3 lb.), Heurtebise (8 st. 3 lb.) being third. About two months ago, Petrarch was bought for £10,100, it is said, jointly by Lord Dupplin and Captain Oliphant. Petrarch is engaged in the Epsom Derby, the Prince of Wales's Stakes, the Eighteenth Biennial and the Twenty-third Triennial at Ascot, the Seventeenth Biennial at Stockbridge, the Drawing-room Stakes, Newmarket, and the Twenty-fifth Bentinck Memorial Stakes at Goodwood, the Doncaster St. Leger, the Select Stakes at the Second October Meeting, and the Grand Prize of Paris.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND.

By the kind permission of the Duke of Westminster, a concert was given on Thursday afternoon at Grosvenor House, and a meeting was held, for raising money in aid of the fund to complete the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, at Upper Norwood. This institution, of which we have spoken on two or three former occasions, was established three or four years ago, mainly by the efforts of Dr. Armitage and of Mr. F. J. Campbell; the latter gentleman, himself blind, having had much practical experience of the working of similar institutions in the United States of America. It is designed not for a charity, in the ordinary sense, but to provide the educational means by which, at a fair remunerative charge for each pupil, the blind of both sexes may obtain a high standard of mental culture, and may learn those arts and professions for which their blindness is really no disqualification, to say the least of it, and for some exercises of which they rather seem to have a peculiar aptitude. The musical profession, as vocal and instrumental performers or teachers, and certain of the mechanical arts connected with it, of which the most familiar is that of pianoforte-tuning, besides some manufacturing operations, which require both fineness of ear and fineness of touch, should give employment to a fair number of blind men and women. But it is needful that they should, in the first place, have their general intelligence cultivated to a higher degree than is done in the common schools for persons so afflicted.

Having lately visited and inspected the institution conducted under Mr. F. J. Campbell's direction at Upper Norwood, we can bear witness to the fitness, completeness, and pleasantness of its arrangements, and to the thoroughness of its teaching and training. The buildings already occupied consist of a roomy mansion, with several added houses or other buildings, situated within its own walled grounds, which are about six acres in extent, comprising a beautiful garden, lawns, and shrubberies. A new house has been built for the resident officers of the institution. The permanent building, which is of considerable size and good architectural style, is nearly finished externally, but its completion and furniture will cost £6000 more than has yet been subscribed. It will accommodate 120 pupils; the number at present received is 56, who come from different parts of England and Scotland, either at the cost of their families and private friends, or sent up by the committees and managers of local institutions, or of special subscriptions for this purpose. They learn to read and write, of course, in the methods which have been invented for the blind, using a system of raised characters for reading, and that of perforating dots instead of writing; but their attainments in grammar, arithmetic, geography, and natural history will bear comparison with those of any school we have ever seen. The instruction is for the most part given orally, and it seems to be an actual pleasure for the young people to receive it, and to recite their lessons. The boys have a gymnasium, in which they exhibit feats of strength and agility surpassed by few other schoolboys of their age. Gardening is also practised. Nine of the pupils who left the college last year are now earning a tolerable livelihood. The privilege of attending the Crystal Palace Concerts is a great advantage to those under instruction for the musical profession; and the audience at Grosvenor House, on Thursday, could appreciate, as well

as enjoy, the high proficiency which some have attained. We earnestly commend this institution to public support. Sir Rutherford Alcock is treasurer of the fund, and the offices are in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

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THE NEW DOCKS AT PORTSMOUTH.

The works which were opened by Princess Louise, after the launch of the *Inflexible*, a fortnight ago, are but the first portion of the great scheme of dockyard extension which has received Parliamentary sanction. They comprise the tidal and the repairing basins; a deep graving-dock, with entrance from the former; a couple of locks, which form the means of communication between the basins; and Nos. 12 and 13 docks, at the extreme south-eastern corner of the repairing basin. But the entire scheme includes a fitting and a repairing basin, situated on the north side of the completed works; an extensive coal-store placed at the bend of the tidal basin; and two docks now being excavated in the repairing basin, and parallel with Nos. 12 and 13. The extension works in their entirety cover an area of 178 acres, and when they are completed the Portsmouth yard will be considerably more than double its original size, being increased from 115 to 293 acres, which is about 34 acres beyond the total area inclosed at Cherbourg. The site was mere mudland uncovered at every tide, and great difficulty was experienced in finding a solid substratum for the foundation of the masonry. The outer inclosure, or rampart, which surrounds the works runs in a north-easterly and then in a south-westerly direction, in conformity with the course of Fountain Lake, which is an offshoot of the harbour. It consists of an external and an internal wall of great strength—the former 6200 ft. in length and the latter 1320 ft., the interval between which is not less than 70 ft. broad, being filled in with clay and concrete.

The part of the new works which is first approached from the old dockyard is the tidal basin, which was opened by the Queen on May 25, 1848. It covers ten acres of ground, has a depth of 30 ft. of water at low-water spring tides, with an addition of 12 ft. at high water, and is entered from the harbour. Between this basin and the repairing basin are a deep graving-dock 458 ft. long and 100 ft. wide, said to be the finest in the world, and two locks of the same dimensions as the dock, through which access is gained to the repairing basin. These locks have a depth of 30 ft. over their invert at low-water spring tides, and will thus afford passage to the heaviest ironclads at all states of the tide; and as their ends are closed by means of ponderous caissons they can also be used as docks. The repairing basin lies to the east of the tidal basin, and is the most capacious and important of all the works. It measures 1369 ft. in length by 700 ft. in breadth, has 30 ft. of water at high-water neaps—which by an arrangement of the lock entrances practically means at all times of the tide—and incloses a total area of not less than twenty-two acres. At the south-eastern corner are the two completed docks already mentioned, of which No. 13, whence the *Inflexible* will be towed in a few days, is one, and which has been fitted with travelling cranes and railway lines in preparation for her reception. These docks are 448 ft. by 110 ft., and contain 32 ft. 6 in. of water at high-water neaps over their invert or entrances, which are some 3 ft. above the floor of the dock, so as to allow the workmen easy access beneath the keels of ships. The walls of the docks are built of Portland stone, with the exception of those of No. 13, which are formed of granite, and which are better able in consequence to keep out the water which presses upon them from the surrounding clay. Both locks and docks have a greater fulness of section than is usual, in order to accommodate the altered forms and increased dimensions of our modern ships of war. The whole of the entrances are very wide, none of them being less than 80 ft.; and it may be mentioned, as a remarkable illustration of the transitions through which the construction of our ships of war have passed during the progress of the works, that it was originally intended to make the entrance of No. 12 dock only 80 ft. wide, but it was subsequently found necessary to alter the breadth to 82 ft.—the width of the entrances to all the locks and docks—in order to meet the requirements of the increased beam of our modern ironclads. The entrance to the rigging-basin from Fountain Lake is 94 ft., while that to the tidal basin is as broad as 300 ft. The latter basin, however, forms in reality part of the harbour, the water in it being subject to tidal fluctuations. The walls of the basins are remarkably strong, the lower part being composed of concrete, lined with brickwork, and the upper part with Portland stone, bound or coped with granite. The completed works afford 10,000 ft. of wharfage space at which ships can lie alongside. In their construction 19,600,000 cubic yards have been excavated, 240,000 tons of material have been dredged from the harbour, and the following quantities of material have been used:—650,000 cubic yards of concrete, 281,000 loads of timber, 155,500,000 bricks, 3,984,000 cubic feet of Portland stone, 5,329,000 cubic feet of granite, and 5000 tons of iron. The bricks, the average production of which has been about 20,000,000 a year, were made on the ground by convict labour, and the Portland stone has been quarried by the same means. The works have engaged the services of from 1500 to 1600 workmen, 800 convicts, and ninety-four steam-engines, steam-cranes, and steam-hoists.

The additional works comprise two basins—the rigging-basin and the fitting-out basin—and two first-class docks, similar to the two already constructed, and of which the entrances are already built. The basins, which are situated on the north side of the completed works, have each an area of fourteen acres, and embrace 3760 lineal feet of wharfage, with a common depth of 30 ft. at high-water neaps. They are of irregular shape, having had to accommodate themselves to the bend of the harbour; and, as they communicate with each other and with the harbour, it will be seen that each basin in the series is accessible to ships of the heaviest draught of water, either from within or without. The exterior and interior walls of the fitting and rigging basins will be completed in about a year, and the broad entrance leading from the harbour into the rigging-basin in about eighteen months. There are 800,000 cubic yards to be dredged and barged away to finish the works. The total estimated cost of the extension scheme is £2,350,000, of which sum £1,931,220 was spent up to the end of last year. The vote for the current year is £100,000—viz., £70,000 for contract and £30,000 for convict labour. When the various works are completed Portsmouth will possess the largest and finest naval dockyard in the world.

The extension works, it may be explained, were commenced in 1864; the cofferdams were erected in June, 1867; the water was first excluded in August, 1868; and the contract for the first portion was let in October of the same year to Messrs. J. T. Leather and George Smith. The design of the works originated in the office of Sir Andrew Clarke, who was at the time director of works. The plans were submitted for the approval of a committee of the Admiralty and the principal officials of her Majesty's dockyards. The undertaking was commenced and so far completed under the direction of Colonel C. Pasley, the present director of works, and the immediate local supervision of Mr. Henry Woods, the resident superintending engineer.

It was decided at a meeting held in Sheffield last week to devote £2000 raised by public subscription to the erection of a statue to Mr. Mark Firth, the ex-Mayor, and to founding scholarships in a university building given by him to the town.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

We have the pleasure of announcing the safe return of his Royal Highness to England, after seven months' absence, from his tour in India, and more recently from Spain and Portugal, which he visited on the way home. The Prince arrived on Thursday last at Portsmouth in H.M.S. *Serapis*, having left the harbour of Lisbon on Sunday evening.

During the stay of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught at Seville, they declined to see any of the ordinary Spanish bull-fighting, which was offered for their entertainment; but they went to see the less fatal and less cruel performance of "throwing" down wild bulls with a blunt spear. Our Illustration is from a sketch by an occasional contributor, who writes us the following account:—

"We (the Prince's party) drove out to a large grassy plain a few miles outside the town, where we found several gentlemen and noblemen of Seville ready for the sport. They were dressed in the picturesque national costume of black short and tight-fitting jackets, red sash, breeches, and leather gaiters, with a little round velvet hat, and were armed with a stout lance, 10 ft. or 12 ft. in length, with a little blunt iron point three quarters of an inch long. They sat nearly bolt upright in their high-backed saddles, in front of which was strapped a kind of large blanket, which they always carry with them upon these occasions. The horses were of the true Spanish type, Roman-nosed and fat, with immensely long tails. Horses were in readiness for us, and we at once galloped after a large black bull which was peacefully grazing some little way off. Two or three of the Spanish gentlemen, with their lances shouldered, were galloping close behind the bull, when one of them, who had been riding on the off side, suddenly gave spurs to his horse and crossed over behind the bull, with his lance firmly under his right arm. He drove the small point into the bull's back by the root of the tail. In an instant the strong animal was thrown on his side, and was then rolled over on his back in the high grass, the well-trained horse performing a kind of semicircle round him until the lance was clear again. This is the moment that I tried to represent in the sketch. As soon as the bull has recovered from the shock and is on his legs again the chase commences afresh. The practical use of this performance is to stop any cattle from running away when they are driven in large droves across country, or to single out any particular one. In selecting the animals also for bull-fights this 'throwing' is used for a test, as the bull which turns on the rider directly he is up again is considered the most fit for that amusement."

At Madrid, as well as at Seville, the Prince of Wales refrained from personally countenancing the savage sports of the arena. With reference to this subject, we may quote the following testimony from a correspondent of the *Times* at Madrid:—"All here have liked the Prince's manly, gentlemanly and condescending demeanour; and there is a warm and hearty feeling towards his Royal Highness on all sides, among both upper and middle classes. As I mingled with the throng that passed up to see the defile of the troops before the King and Prince, in front of San José Church, Calle Alcalá, a great theme of gossip among the tradesmen who were my companions was this:—They said, 'We prepared all manner of bull-fights, with every sort of *luzo* (adornment), for the Prince; but he refuses it on the ground that, as patron of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he could not be a witness of such a sport.' From every voice of these simple middle-class people came the answer, 'Y muy bien dicho'—that is to say, 'And a very good sentiment.' Already in hundreds of provincial towns the highest-born ladies refuse to go to the bull-fight, and feeling is but lukewarm in its favour. Even at this hour that I write they are about to lay the foundation-stone of the Juvenile Reformatory in Spain, and a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is to be formed here; so that the Prince's refusal to join in the bull-fight hitherto has worked a good effect."

It should be remembered, too, that the entertainments which were provided for his Royal Highness last November by the Guicowar of Baroda, in the way of elephant-fighting and rhinoceros-fighting, were not at all of a sanguinary character. The review of the Spanish troops on the Prado of Madrid, on Wednesday, the 26th ult., was a fine military spectacle. The youthful King Alfonso, attended by his suite, accompanied the Prince of Wales in his Field Marshal's uniform, and the Duke of Connaught in that of the 7th Hussars. Their Royal Highnesses were also accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg. They were attended by Major-General Probyn, Colonel Ellis, Colonel Annesley, Lord Carington, Captain Gough, 10th Hussars, Mr. Fitz George, Rifle Brigade, and Lord Gordon Lennox, Guards. The King and the Princes, with an escort of cavalry, and followed by a most brilliant *Etat Major* and by the King's escorts, rode by the main streets and down the Prado, which was lined with the cavalry, infantry, and artillery assembled for the Royal inspection. The bearing of the soldiers, mostly young men, was admirable; and in all the ordering of a military show the review was perfect. The troops were drawn up in front of the Church of St. José, in the Calle Alcalá, and the march past began. First came the Infantry Divisions, after them the Engineers and Telegraph Companies, then some most excellent mountain batteries, pieces of four, one mule carrying the wheels, one the limber, one the carriage, and one the caisson or tumbril, thirty-six pieces in all; then battalions of Chasseurs; after these the Guardia Civil, troops whose appearance could not be easily surpassed, in most picturesque uniform, 1400 strong, wearing cocked hats with white borders, blue coats with red breasts, white pantaloons, black gaiters. Next came the Artillery, drawn by very fine mules—Krupp guns, light and heavy, a total force of eighty pieces. After the Artillery followed three fine regiments of Cavalry. When the review was over, the King and the Princes returned to the Palace, where there was a state banquet, at which the Ministers and Grandees assisted.

The Prince of Wales left Madrid, on the Sunday afternoon, by a special railway train through Ciudad Real and Badajoz, travelling through the night; he arrived at Lisbon on the Monday, the 1st inst., at three in the afternoon. His Royal Highness was received at the station by King Louis, his father, King Ferdinand, two of the Ministers, the British Consul, Admirals Seymour and Phillimore, the Staff Commander of the *Serapis*, and the dignitaries of the Portuguese Court. The Prince alighted from the carriage with the President of the Council, who had attended him during his journey from the Spanish frontier. He exchanged a cordial greeting with King Louis and King Ferdinand. The members of his suite and the Court personages were then presented, and the band played "God Save the Queen." The Prince proceeded with the King, in a Royal carriage, to the Palace of Belem, calling on the way at the Royal Palace to salute the Queen Maria Pia. The carriage was followed by a brigade of cavalry, under the command of the Duke of Coimbra. An infantry brigade was drawn up at the station, and there was an immense crowd in the streets to see the Prince. The cortege passed along the boulevard bordering upon the Tagus, and the British and Portuguese squadrons in the river fired salutes. There was

considerable cheering at some points of the route from the windows of the offices of English merchants. The streets were decorated with the English and Portuguese flags. On the arrival of the Prince at Belem the English National Anthem was again played by a military band. All the public establishments and the offices of English merchants and steam navigation agencies, as well as some private houses, were illuminated at night.

On the next day (Tuesday week) his Royal Highness was waited upon at the Palace of Belem by deputations from the British residents in Lisbon and Oporto, with addresses of welcome. They were presented by Mr. Morier, the British Minister. The King of Portugal and King Dom Fernando called on the Prince, who afterwards drove out, visited Dom Fernando's picture-galleries, and dined with their Majesties at the Royal Palace; he went with them to the opera in the evening.

On the Wednesday morning his Royal Highness walked from the Palace of Belem to the convent of Bom Sucesso, where Father Smyth conducted the Prince over that institution. The nuns were greatly pleased; and the children led the Prince through the gardens. The little spokeswoman who addressed him asked for a holiday, which was granted. The nuns are mostly Irish ladies, who have devoted their lives to educational and charitable objects. They sang to a harp accompaniment "Kathleen Mavourneen," very pleasingly. The Prince entertained King Ferdinand on board the *Serapis* at luncheon, and they visited the Minotaur and the Black Prince, the flagships of Admirals Seymour and Phillimore. On board the Minotaur the crew were exercised at quarters. The Prince dined at Belem Palace, and went to the Court ball at the Ajuda Palace. The ball did not end till five in the morning, the King having retired at four o'clock. The state apartments and the private rooms of the King were thrown open to the public on the Wednesday, and so was the *Serapis*, which was visited by a large number of persons.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the King, went to Cintra on the Thursday afternoon. He was received at the station by Dom Fernando, who has a residence at Cintra. The Royal party, mounted on donkeys, made an excursion into the mountains to view the fine scenery and the old Moorish castle. The weather was splendid. Lunch was afterwards served at the chalet of Dom Fernando. Several of the inhabitants of the country around came to Cintra by invitation. In the evening, after the Prince's return to Lisbon, there was a grand illumination of the fleet in the harbour, and of the city and adjacent hills, with a display of fireworks.

On the Friday there was a grand review of troops, numbering 10,500 men, belonging to the garrison of Lisbon. They comprised one brigade of cavalry and three of infantry, and a detachment of artillery, with 108 Krupp guns. The troops were drawn up in the Commercial-square and on the Boulevard bordering the Tagus. They were inspected by the King and the Prince of Wales, attended by the Minister of War and a numerous suite on horseback, the Prince accompanied by his aides-de-camp and other English officers. The military bands played English national airs. The troops afterwards defiled across the Don Pedro-square in front of the Doña Maria Theatre, where Queen Maria Pia, Dom Fernando, the Diplomatic Body, the dignitaries of the Court, and the English Admirals were assembled in a balcony, the King and the Prince of Wales remaining below on horseback. Before the review, the King went to the Belem Palace to fetch the Prince of Wales; they came up the Tagus on board an ancient Royal barge, manned by 200 sailors, and mounted their horses at the naval arsenal. In the evening the King and Prince of Wales and a distinguished party dined with Admiral Seymour on board the Minotaur. The King, in a well-turned speech, proposed the health of Queen Victoria, and as the toast was being drunk the Black Prince fired a Royal salute. The Prince of Wales proposed the health of the King of Portugal, on which the Resistance fired a salute; and when the health of the Prince of Wales was proposed by the King, the Black Prince saluted again. On the Royal party leaving the Minotaur all the ships were lighted up and rockets were discharged from the fleet with beautiful effect.

On Saturday the King and the Prince were at the races, on the course beyond Belem. His Majesty entertained his Royal Highness and a hundred other guests with a banquet at the Ajuda Palace. The Prince led the Queen to the banqueting-hall, followed by the King, King Ferdinand, the Infante, Ministers of State, Admirals, and foreign Ministers. The King, towards the close of the dinner, proposed a toast, which was the health of Queen Victoria and of the Prince of Wales, and the welfare of the English nation. The Prince of Wales made an admirable reply in French, proposing the health of the King, and expressing his pleasure at his visit.

On Sunday the Prince of Wales and suite attended the English church; there was a large congregation. He went on board the *Serapis* at one o'clock. An hour later, the King and Queen came alongside in the Royal galley, with their suite and ladies of honour. They were preceded by King Ferdinand and the Infante, Admirals Seymour and Phillimore, the British Minister, Mr. Morier (who comes home in the *Serapis*), the Portuguese Ministers of State, Consul Watson, and Mr. Jervoise, Secretary of Legation. The fleet fired a salute, and yards were manned. The Royal party, after luncheon, went round the decks. About four o'clock, after a most friendly leave-taking, they returned to the shore, under salutes from the British and Portuguese fleets.

The *Serapis*, Raleigh, and Osborne then prepared for sea. They were accompanied by the Portuguese corvette *Rainha da Portugal* clear of Portuguese waters.

Earl Beauchamp has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant for the county of Worcester.

A Royal warrant has been issued, reorganising the Army Medical Department, and fixing the rank and rates of pay.

A sad affair is reported from Topsham, near Exeter. Yesterday week a policeman was pursuing a young woman charged with theft, and had almost come up with her, when she jumped into the canal. He followed to attempt her rescue, and both were drowned.

The consecration of the Collegiate Church and College of Cumbrae, as the cathedral of the diocese of Argyll and the Isles, took place on Thursday week. The foundation-stone of the building was laid on May 29, 1849, and in the Whitsuntide of 1851 it was opened for Divine service. The Bishop of Argyll and the Isles (Dr. Mackarness) was received at the western door by the Earl of Glasgow, the founder, who presented the petition for consecration, and the service proceeded in accordance with the ritual of the Episcopal Church of Scotland. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Moray and Ross, who contended that their Church, though disestablished and disendowed, remained the Church of Scotland still. There were a very large number of communicants. Various dignitaries belonging to the Episcopal Church of Scotland were present. The Earl of Glasgow, who has contributed munificently to the building, the Countess, and several influential persons were also among the number.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THIRD NOTICE.

Mr. F. Barnard, the young, self-reliant, and humorous painter of the picture (exhibited two years back) of one of the Guards' bands passing through St. James's Park, accompanied by the customary crowd of miscellaneous idlers, has another crowded composition under more difficult conditions of lighting. The scene is somewhere about the East-End, probably in White-chapel, at the confluence of several squalid, muddy streets, where the poor of the district congregate for their Saturday night marketing. The place is all ablaze with the flare of the gas of the butchers' and other stalls, the gin-shops, and the paraffine of the costermongers' barrows, falling on masses of meat and fish, and piles of vegetables and oranges, and rendering still more wan the fog-obscured moon overhead. To describe the crowd of seedy, dirty, and dissipated men, women, and children which jostles and squeezes, barters and bawls; here making room for a sorry cab laden inside and out with drunken sailors, there giving way to a virago fighting at the gin-shop door, is next to impossible. It is, we think, wholesome for the West to be reminded of such phases of life in the East, probably but little exaggerated; while the Hogarthian observation and the power of the painting are incontestable. Agricultural life, as hard and more painful, is forcibly depicted by Mr. R. W. Macbeth in "A Lincolnshire Gang" (46), where the labourers, male and female, are assembling under the gangmaster at five in the morning for the long day's toil, accompanied by their children, often of tender age, who frequently have to walk, or rather run, several miles to and from the place of labour. One little fellow lies exhausted, dying it may be, under a shed, tended by his parents; but, save one or two stray looks of pity, the other poor folk are too pressed to heed him.

Mr. Calthrop also takes an unsophisticated view of rural life in "Sons of Toil" (873), a group of rather hard-featured men on their way to field labour. These are real rustics, not sentimental lay-figures. So, too, are the aged couple seated at their cottage fireside taking their Sunday afternoon rest, silently and thoughtfully, and, as the title, "Biding their Time," (870), suggests, merely waiting for the end. A more cheerful subject by this artist is "The Honeymoon" (599), a young couple at some hotel on their wedding tour, the bridegroom delightedly pointing out to his happy partner the announcement of their marriage in the advertisement column of the *Times*. These works are broad and sober in treatment, with good qualities of tone and chiaroscuro, evincing a complete revolution from the brilliant detailed execution of the artist's earlier manner, but not less acceptable on that account. We come again upon incidents of country life of sad complexion in Mr. F. Holl's "Her Firstborn" (286) and No. 605, with for title the text, "It is sown in dishonour, it is raised in glory," by Mr. J. Morgan. In the former, four girls are bearing a tiny coffin slung in a white cloth, followed by the father looking dazed with grief, and the young mother bowed forward with more poignant anguish. The colouring partakes of the mournfulness of the theme, but we have had solidier painting from the young artist. The latter picture represents a funeral in a village churchyard, with the clergyman reading the impressive burial service over the grave. We are strongly of opinion that, as in dramatic art, tragedy is as much within the province of pictorial art as comedy; but where the subject is simply distressing its depiction is not easily defended on esthetic grounds. At all events, it is a relief to turn to Mr. F. Morgan's "Hay-makers" (2): a rustic idyll of quiet content and gentle twilight repose; a picture legitimate in its charm, though at first it may by contrast seem too "sweetly pretty." Its elements are simplicity itself—three women with their rakes, one carrying her child; a few geese about a pond in front; the landscape bathed in the warm afterglow. Very similar in merit are Nos. 532 and 1266, by Mrs. Morgan, who still exhibits in her maiden name as Miss A. Havers. The latter especially is rich in effect, with good figure-draughtsmanship. Mr. J. Clark's cottage interiors—"A Cheap Entertainment" (66), children at play with a kitten and a reel of cotton; and No. 56, a boy triumphing over his grandsire, whom he has "Checkedmate"—have genuine modest merit, with little of this artist's former dryness of manner.

Mr. Briton Rivière has a very spirited and droll bit of aquatic life, "A stern chase is always a long chase" (313)—a duck with a frog between its bills racing through the water with a string of other ducks in hot pursuit. The artist is scarcely so happy as before in his classical subject, "Pallas Athene and the Herdsman's Dogs" (496), from the "Odyssey"; the dogs recognising the approach of the goddess when she came to reveal herself to Odysseus, Pallas is relieved with visionary faintness against the early morning sky, a thin veil that floats behind her helping to render her aspect more ethereal. In front, the dogs "whine and whimper, crouching aloof;" and we need hardly say that their attitudes are adequately expressive of fear and awe, for Mr. Briton Rivière has a keen insight into the instincts of animals. M. Tissot does not tire of the wonders of the Port of London; its endless rows of shipping of all nations, its forests of masts, its stupendous activity, must of course astonish a foreigner; and we owe him our acknowledgments for recording his impressions with so much painstaking fidelity to the multiplicity of detail, and with such technical skill, as he has done on this, and still more, perhaps, on some former occasions. But why do our own painters neglect so inexhaustible a chance? In the present picture, which is simply styled "The Thames" (113), we are in the middle of the Pool, with its mud-stained tormented water, reflecting a sky almost as sullied with smoke; coming towards us is a small steam-yacht, the sternward part alone visible, a naval officer lying nearly at full-length, two ladies seated behind him, and in front champagne bottles peeping from a hamper—suggestive of a pleasure-trip. The supercilious air of the sandy-haired officer seems to smack of French satire; but the ladies behind their veils and beneath the soft shadow of their open umbrellas, are rather more acceptable types of *belles Anglaises* than the disdainful misses the artist usually selects. "A Convalescent" (530) represents a lady in white seated, her head inclined, pale and faint, beside the ornamental water of an arched garden, with an anxious mother or nurse at her side. There is much artistic effect and colour in the foliage, but the invalid's head strikes us as disproportionately large. "The New Curate" (101) is the most delicately-humorous picture Mr. D. W. Wynfield has painted. The rather nice-looking young gentleman charged with the curacy has made a call on a family of some consideration in the local society, and sits sipping tea in the parlour, evidently on his meekest behaviour. But mamma eyes him gravely, for was there not an approach to levity in the compliment to which the two pretty girls at the end of the room respond with a smile? and would not a flirtation commence at once if mamma were not there?

Among the few historical pictures is "The Relief of Leyden" (381), by Mr. A. Gow—an oil version of a water-colour drawing exhibited by him a year or two back at the Institute. The quays are lined with the famishing population as the relieving fleet of boats, laden with provisions, row through the canals, "every human being who could stand" having, it is related,

"come forth to greet the preservers of the city." The captain of the expedition salutes the garrison and citizens; another officer holds a loaf of bread towards them. The effects of hunger will hardly account for the generally lank and peculiar character of the heads, but otherwise there is little exaggeration; and although a dry, unpleasantly foggy tone of colouring prevails, the varied and natural disposition of the countless figures is very skillful in design.

The most able military picture of the year is "On the Morning of the Battle of Waterloo" (1252), by Mr. E. Croft. The point of station is the centre of the French position, at early morning of the memorable decisive day, under a dull sky laden with rain; where Napoleon, surrounded by his marshals, is making preparations for the final struggle. The Emperor, pale, but undaunted, sits at a table consulting a map, and referring to a peasant for local information. An aide-de-camp dashes along the sloppy road with orders. An artillery corps, limbered up to the right, is already opening fire to test the range. The soldiers, with mud-stained gaiters and cloaks, are preparing to fall in or awaking from the wet soil; the wounded lie about, mostly helpless; but one veteran in the centre, striving to conquer the pain from a wounded thigh, essays to rise. Along the distance is the line of the positions occupied by the British and their allies, with the bivouac fires still burning. In all respects this is a thoroughly well-considered, soundly painted picture. Another excellent battle-piece is "The Charge of the Heavy Cavalry at Balaclava" (1332), by M. Philippoteaux. As last year, this picture gives a general view of the battle-field with the troops actually engaged. The artist consequently does not dwell so much as Mr. Croft on those individual episodes and characteristics which bring home more closely the details of war. The well-trained skill of the French artist enables him to perfectly grasp his subject as a whole and to duly subordinate the component masses; yet a certain regulated routine neatness of execution results in a slight degree of monotony. Within its own aim, however, this is a most elaborate and meritorious work. "The Return through the Valley of Death—Lord George Paget bringing out of action the remnant of the 11th Hussars and 4th Light Dragoons" (28), by Mr. T. J. Barker, is a dashing and dexterous composition in its way.

A little picture by Mr. A. Moore, No. 258, in the great room, is highly interesting as an exquisite example of the kind of art (almost unknown in our school) which makes the nearest approach to music by the delicious sensations of chromatic and formative harmonies and suggestions of beauty which it conveys—not exactly independently of the subject, but through it as a mere vehicle. It is a classical design of two Greek maidens taking their siesta on a couch in boldly conceived, yet perfectly drawn, attitudes of slumber—the ideal limbs being scarcely concealed by the diaphanous drapery. The title "beads" is significant of the arbitrary artistic intention, applying as it does to a string of corals lying in one corner, which, though utterly unimportant as "subject" in the ordinary sense, is yet artistically valuable as colour, being the keynote to the sparingly distributed reds, oranges, and yellows, which serve as contrasts to the beautiful silvery masses of greys and blues. Mr. F. W. W. Topham makes marked progress as a colourist in two pictures derived from studies in Italy, "The Morning of the Festival" (314) and "A Bridal Welcome" (879). In the former—a scene, we believe, at the ornate Italian Gothic portal of the church at Assisi—country girls have brought heaps of cypress sprigs to strew the way for the procession, and are exchanging pleasantries with the young ecclesiastic custode. The latter is the rich interior of the palazzo of Francesco de' Medici at Florence, with young damsels hanging festoons of roses from capital to capital and from cornice to fountain to welcome the return of Francesco with his bride. Of three pictures by Mr. H. Wallis we prefer the masculine and expressive "Outside a Prison in Southern Italy" (322). The colouring here is not forced as in certain former works, and some passages of rich low-toned harmony are specially admirable. A young, innocent-looking girl, an itinerant violin-player, pretty and graceful as South Italians of the lowest class often are, and with a sweet pitying gentleness, is playing a tune beneath a prison window, behind the bars of which are a dozen of the most villainous faces imaginable—brigands, murderers, and rascals of the district—who, confined together, are allowed to plot further misdeeds and to spend their time in smoking, swearing, and soliciting sympathy from the passers-by. In a refreshingly bright scale of colour and effect is the view of "Fountain-court, Temple Gardens, rightly named 'An Oasis in the Desert'" (975). The fountain, which recalls to memory Johnson, Goldsmith, Thackeray, and a score of other worthies, is in view; happily, it has been restored to its original form of a simple jet by the removal of the ornamental stuccoed sculpture which obtruded so unpleasantly between us and the old associations. This, with the green trees and sward and flower-parterres, the children and nurse-maids, and dapper lawyers' clerks, all radiant in a rare gleam of sunshine, is, we repeat, indeed an oasis in the surrounding desert of bricks and mortar. The third picture, "The Devotion of Sydney Carton" (902), from Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities"—where Carton has Darney stifled with a drug and removed on a litter from the cell, and takes the place of the condemned man—seems to be a forcible realisation of the dramatic situation; but it is hung too high for fair examination. A suitably gay, sprightly, idyllic feeling, with refinement of execution, distinguish Mr. W. J. Hennessy's "En Fête, Normandy" (523)—peasants in their holiday best bearing nose-gays or carrying baskets full of flowers on their way to a village festival in spring-time, when Nature herself is *en pleine fête*, for the trees that line the road are one mass of blooms. Of how telling a monotonous breadth of colour may be made, even though disagreeable and false in hue, if only it happen to accord with the intended sentiment, there is a striking instance in "He never came" (388), by E. H. Fahey. A rather plain young lady is standing uneasily against a crazy railing in a rank growth of lush grasses and weeds, beside a stagnant lake covered with green scum that brims up against a deserted grange or manor house on the farther bank, and some huge trees darkling beneath a watery sky. The trysting-place is so dismal that one can really hardly wonder "he" did not come. No doubt the dull bronze opaque tone of the foliage contributes powerfully to the sentiment of disappointment; but nature is hardly to be seen in such livery, and, strange to say, precisely the same tone of colouring occurs in all Mr. Fahey's pictures, whatever the subject. "The Ancestor on the Tapestry" (574), by Mr. Haynes Williams, is a pleasantly imagined incident, brightly and skillfully handled. The scene is the tapestried corridor of an ancient castle, with the garrulous old steward pointing out to the little heir some deed of prowess performed by a chivalric forefather. The stately mother stands proudly listening to the recital. Mr. T. Lucas is evidently a rising painter. No. 1333—a party of cavaliers who have brought a wounded leader to the closed gate of a country-house, and are seeking admission by proclaiming themselves, in the words of the title, "For the King and the Cause"—presents considerable and equitable ability throughout.

Other noteworthy figure contributions are "The Wreck" (13), a large picture by W. Small, inhabitants of a fisher village looking helplessly towards a ship breaking up in the offing, vigorous but with excess of roughness; "Feliciano" (513), by J. B. Burgess, a graceful, and tastefully painted, half-length of a Spanish gipsy; "The Rivals" (25), by C. E. Perugini, an amusing representation of a couple of jealous Normandy girls passing each other in the narrow path of a corn-field, the haughty glance of the more aggressive blonde met by a still more provoking, demure, downcast look from the brunette; "Seaside Sport" (497), by John Burr, children playing on a shingly beach, remarkable for lustrous quality of colour and open air vivacity; "After the Party" (916), by F. D. Hardy, a little tired waiting-maid found by fellow-servants at dawn seated fast asleep beside the wreck that strews the unremoved cloth—the artificial light of the guttering candles, in contrast with the glimpse of morning at the door, well managed; "Algerine Water-Carriers Waiting their Turn" (971), by W. Gale, a characteristic scene rendered with significant by-play, carefully painted from sketches made, no doubt, "on the spot"; a full-length (92) of a celebrated Red-Indian scalper, with an unpronounceable name, painted by Mr. Valentine Bromley, from studies lately made in the Far West; "Runnymede" (1318), with the King and Barons assembled on the eve of the signing of Magna Charta, by W. V. Herbert, very conscientious but somewhat hard; "Angling" (1311), by E. T. Kennedy—figures in a punt, the young lady betraying so much trepidation at a bite as herself to require to be caught—in the arms of the young gentleman; "The Way of the World" (90), by T. E. Waller—a gentleman having the misfortune to have one foot detained in the stocks, to whom approaches a flock of cackling, gaping, inquisitive geese; "The Shrimper's Pool" (262), by E. Hume, one of three coast subjects with well-painted figures and good atmospheric effect; No. 55, by W. Weekes—a Brittany peasant making confession of love to his *bien aimée*, and to the edification of an old piscatorial priest seated unobserved beneath the rustic bridge; "Anglers of the Wye" (470), by A. W. Bayes, another genial picture with another rustic bridge; "Elijah confronting Ahab and Jezebel in Naboth's Vineyard" (915), by F. Dicksee, the picture to which was awarded the gold medal in the last competition of the Academy students; "Picking Mussels" (61), by L. Smythe; "After the Dance" (91), scene in a Roman Atrium, by J. W. Waterhouse; "Into the Cold World" (917), by G. Smith; "Torture" (1287), by Mrs. Anderson; "Not for You" (331), by P. Macquoid, and "The Broken Doll" (615), by H. Helmick.

The few foreign pictures will be found to well sustain comparison, especially in the figure department, foreign artists being usually well drilled as draughtsmen. Mr. Otto Weber's "A Girl Spinning and her Cow: North Italy" (1297) has great breadth and harmony of grey colouring; we may also mention here a capital picture by the same of two dogs (1346). M. Bourée's "Collision in the North Sea" (487), children, under a felicitous effect of serene sunlight, playing with toy boats in the shallows of the receding tide—one of the boats, by-the-way, being the sabot of a little girl in danger of foundering—is a pretty subject charmingly treated. "Sharpening the Skate" (585), by M. Bischoff—a Zealand interior, with figures in the picturesque costumes *du pays*, and a quaintly ornamented sledge in the foreground, is effective in the contrasts of black, white, and red. Herr Schlosser's picture of an old dame consulting "The Village Lawyer" (1305) has the blackness of shadow common in the works of the Munich school, but it is strong in character and effect. Two Holy Families (355 and 1252), by Professor Carl Müller of the Dusseldorf school, belong to a kind of foreign art-manufacture which we do not wish to see naturalised. While affecting the purism of the German revival of Christian art, and therefore adopting, though timidly, traditional modes of representation, a purely modern impression is produced by the shallow sentimentality of the expression, the artificial sweetness of the colouring, and a stippled, miniature-like smoothness of texture which, to healthy taste, is to the last degree insipid.

Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, of Eaton Park, Warwickshire, has been appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

To the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1872 Mr. James Sant contributed one of the most successful works he has ever painted—the portrait group, *lifesize*, of the Queen, with her grandchildren Princes Albert Victor and George and Prince's Victoria of Wales. Shortly after this fine portrait-picture was intrusted for engraving to Mr. T. Oldham Barlow, and, the plate having been completed, the impressions are now being published by Mr. E. S. Palmer, of Duke-street, Piccadilly. It is needless to say that the engraver has accomplished his task in an entirely satisfactory manner, and that painter and engraver are worthy of each other.

On Saturday last the first portion of the modern pictures belonging to the Wynn-Ellis collection which were not included in the bequest to the National Gallery were sold at Messrs. Christie's. This collection comprised, among other examples, several works of some importance by Turner and P. Nasmyth. The highest price realised by a Turner was 2800 gs., for the "Conway Castle." The larger picture, called "The Temple of Jupiter, at Egina," was knocked down for 2100 gs.; but, as in the case of several others of the Wynn-Ellis pictures, doubts have been raised as to its genuineness, and these doubts are only partially cleared up. But the chief attraction of the sale—the picture that produced the greatest sensation, yet that raised a still livelier discussion, and, nevertheless, was run up to the highest price ever bid for any picture at Christie's—was the nearly whole length of the famous beauty, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, ascribed to Gainsborough. The late Mr. Bentley, the picture-restorer, is said to have bought the picture from a Mrs. Mugennis for £50, and to have sold it to Mr. Ellis (in whose collection it had remained for many years) for 60 gs. only. In King-street it was knocked down for the sum—unprecedented, as we have said—of 10,100 gs., to Mr. Agnew. It is to be exhibited at 39, Old Bond-street, previous to its being engraved by Mr. Cousins, R.A. Of the high merit of the picture there can be no doubt, and that it is a portrait of the Duchess named seems equally indisputable; yet opinions, among artists and experts, are divided as to its being by Gainsborough or not. Arguments and inquiries will doubtless be pursued further.

The Winchester Town Council have decided to light all the public buildings and street lamps with petroleum, instead of gas, as now used.

The Queen has conferred the Companionship of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath on Mr. John Simon, F.R.S., medical officer of the Privy Council and of the Local Government Board; the Hon. Bouvier F. Primrose, secretary to the Board of Fisheries, and to the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland; Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, Director of Naval Construction; Mr. William Pitt Dundas, Registrar-General of Births, &c., Deputy Keeper of the Signet, and Deputy Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland; and Mr. William Stewart Walker, chairman of the Board of the Supervision of the Poor and of Public Health in Scotland.



THROWING BULLS AT SEVILLE BEFORE THE PRINCE OF WALES.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

BY P. H. CALDERON, R.A.



OUR IRONCLAD FLEET: H.M.S. TEMERAIRE, LAUNCHED AT CHATHAM ON TUESDAY LAST.

ANOTHER NEW IRONCLAD.

Another new ironclad was launched on Tuesday, but this time at Chatham Dockyard. The *Temeraire* was floated out of the dock in which she has been built at high water. Only the Lords of the Admiralty, with a small party of their friends, were present; Mrs. Ward Hunt christened the ship. This new vessel is for seagoing purposes, and is built on what is called the "barbette" principle. This system has been adopted for years in the French Navy, but has not been viewed, till recently, with favour by the Admiralty constructors. The *Temeraire* is, therefore, the first of her class in the Royal Navy. She is one of the last ships laid down by the late Administration, and was described by Mr. Goschen, in March, 1873, as a vessel that would be 40 ft. shorter and 1000 tons lighter than the *Alexandra*. Her maindeck guns will be broadside, but she will have on her upper deck a "barbette" battery. The displacement of the *Alexandra* is 9492 tons, the *Sultan* 9286, but of the *Temeraire* only 8412 tons. Her engines are of 7000-horse power, against 8000 of the *Alexandra*. Her length is 285 ft., her extreme breadth amidships 62 ft., and her estimated cost £374,000. She will carry eight guns, three of 25 and five of 18 tons. Her armour-plating will be 11 in. of maximum thickness, the plates having been furnished from Sir John Brown's works at Sheffield. In the *Temeraire*, the "barbette," or low, fixed turret, is mounted on the upper deck, and forms a screen seven feet deep. Inside is a turn-table for the gun, which stands exposed above this screen; but protection of a partial nature is afforded by the turrets to the gunners and the ammunition. In action, a slight protection is given to the gun by means of a light framework or mask of iron, covered by a mat screen over the top and round the sides. This moves with the turn-table, and consequently with the gun. The gun is, therefore, uniformly directed to the aperture made for firing in this screen, which has the special advantage of being easily removed and thrown away if injured in action. The *Temeraire* will carry her armament of eight guns as follows:—On the upper deck two guns will be placed, one on the stem of 18 tons, and the other on the bow of 25 tons. Each of them will be mounted *en barbette*, and each will have not only a commanding position, but practically will be able to sweep the horizon and give an all-round fire. On the maindeck the other guns will be placed, and will consist of two batteries, adjusted for broadside use, three on each side. The bow battery will consist of two 25-ton guns, capable of firing right ahead, as well as to port and starboard; and the stern battery of four 18-ton guns, which are used only on the broadside. This is unquestionably a powerful armament for so small a ship, and its adoption is considered to be due to the "barbette" system. The armour-plating round the main battery will be at least 11 in. thick, and the horizontal armour covering the deck will be 2 in. thick. This additional protection of horizontal armour has been rapidly gaining ground in recent ironclad construction, and is now being extensively used in all our ironclads. As regards speed, it is expected that fourteen knots will be easily attained; and her coal-carrying power is largely in excess of the normal power of ships of her size; but, being a seagoing vessel, she will have to rely greatly on her sail-power.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

WAGNER'S TANNHAUSER.

The production of this work was a natural consequence of the success obtained by the same composer's "Lohengrin," when brought out by both our Italian opera establishments last season—for the first time on the stage in this country. "Tannhäuser" is an earlier work than "Lohengrin," having been produced (in 1845) five years before it. The former work shows less departure from established forms than the latter, and would therefore appear to be more calculated for general appreciation. Much of the music had long been made known here by orchestral adaptations of the principal pieces, and by selections, vocal and instrumental, given at the concerts of the Wagner Society, and elsewhere. Analytical programme-books, too, have made tolerably familiar the incidents of the mediæval German legend on which the book is founded, Wagner being in this instance, as in all his other operas, his own librettist and poet. Slight reference, therefore, to the dramatic action may now suffice; the chief points being the struggle of the young knight Tannhäuser between noble and ignoble love, the first manifested in the mutual attachment existing between him and Elisabeth, niece of the Landgrave of Thuringia—the latter, in his subjugation, for a year, to the spells and enticements of the Venusberg, where, at the opening of the opera, he has been secluded for a year. Remorse follows on his escape from the thralldom of the goddess and her train; and he joins the congress of minstrel-knights who are about to hold a tournament of song, the prize of the winner being the hand of Elisabeth, and the subject, the nature and power of love. In a sudden access of frenzy, Tannhäuser interrupts the singers with an impassioned rhapsody on the recollections of his recent sinful seclusion, and is on the point of being sacrificed to the wrath of the bystanders, but is saved by the interposition of Elisabeth. Reflection brings repentance to the audacious knight, and he joins a band of pilgrims going to Rome, in the hope of obtaining absolution from the Pope, leaving Elisabeth in despair at the defection of her lover. In the next act the pilgrims return, but unaccompanied by Tannhäuser, for whom Elisabeth has been watching and praying; her broken hopes resulting in a vow of devotion to a life of religious seclusion. Tannhäuser returns alone, toil-worn and reckless, the Pope having declared his sin to be so great that pardon was as hopeless as it would be to expect green leaves to start forth from the staff which he carried in his hand. Wolfram, a rejected lover of Elisabeth, to whom the knight makes his narration, endeavours to dissuade him from his despairing resolve to re-enter the retreat in the Venusberg, when funeral strains are heard announcing the death of Elisabeth. These are followed by the entry of a second train of pilgrims, who proclaim that a miracle has occurred in the sudden sprouting out of fresh leaves from the Pope's staff and the consequent pardon of Tannhäuser, who dies, repentant and hopeful, at the foot of Elisabeth's bier.

Much of the music, in detached portions, has already been commented on by us in reference to concert performances, especially the overture, which has long been an established favourite, and several important extracts from the opera. This magnificent prelude was splendidly played on Saturday and enthusiastically encored. An all-important feature in the representation referred to was the Elisabeth of Mdlle. Albani, a performance which may compare, in poetic idealism and charm of voice and style, with that of her Elsa in "Lohengrin." In each prominent situation of the character—Elisabeth's duet with Tannhäuser in the first act, her joyful anticipations of her lover's success in the coming contest of song, her despair and astonishment at his defection, heart-broken hopelessness at not finding him as one of the returning pilgrims—in each instance Mdlle. Albani displayed similar high qualities, vocal and dramatic, to those which had already been manifested

in the performance of last year, already referred to. Her fine declamation in the impassioned passages—especially in the tumult at the Tournament of Song—was admirably contrasted by the gentle pathos with which the prayer at the shrine (in the last act) was breathed forth. The simple strains which Wagner has here supplied were made—as intended—the vehicle for the expression of intense although calm feeling and pure religious fervour. The embodiment of the character was, indeed, throughout a complete realisation of the poet-composer's ideal. Mdlle. D'Angeri was a very efficient representative of Venus, both in a vocal and a dramatic aspect; and the small part of the Shepherd was well filled by Mdlle. Cottino, whose delivery of the long unaccompanied solo preceding the chorus of Pilgrims (in the first act) was exceedingly well sustained. Signor Carpi, as Tannhäuser, sang with much effect, particularly in the song addressed to Venus in the first scene, in the duet with Elisabeth in the second act, in the following solos during the contest of song—especially the rhapsody in which he boasts of his guilt—and in the penitential music of the last act. M. Maurel contributed largely to the excellence of the cast by his admirable performance as Wolfram, the music of which character suits his voice well, and was finely rendered by him. His solo in the first finale, those in the scene of the contest, and the well-known romance in the last act were among the several instances of his refined vocalisation and dramatic feeling. The Landgrave found a good representative in Signor Capponi, whose fine bass voice gave due importance to the incidental passages belonging to the character. The co-operation, too, of so good a tenor as Signor Pavan in the part of Walther was of essential service in the concerted music of the second act—subordinate characters having been also well filled by Signor Sabater (Heinrich), Signor Scolari (Bitterolf), and M. Raguer (Reinmar).

The very elaborate and important features of the orchestral score (including the noble march, with twelve extra trumpets on the stage) were admirably rendered; and the chorus-singing was some of the best we have ever heard on the Italian Opera stage. This was specially exemplified in the several chants of the Pilgrims, in the fine chorus which (with the march) accompanies the entry of the guests to the hall of Wartburg, in the following concerted music, and in that of the last act.

The scenery by Messrs. Dayes and Caney was worthy of their high reputation and that of the theatre with which they are associated; and the dresses and stage appointments are in the style of costly magnificence and good taste that have long been features of Mr. Gye's management.

The principal singers were several times called forward, Signor Vianesi having also been summoned at the close of the opera. "Tannhäuser" is a brilliant success, and will assuredly draw many and large audiences.

It was given for the second time on Monday; on Tuesday "L'Elisir d'Amore" was repeated, with Mdlle. Thalberg as Adina, which character she represented—with much success—for the first time on the previous Thursday; "Lohengrin" was the opera on Wednesday; for Thursday "Un Ballo in Maschera" was announced on the occasion of the Royal visit; yesterday (Friday) was to bring back Madame Adelina Patti, as Rosina, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia;" and for to-night (Saturday) "Lucia di Lammermoor" was promised.

Verdi's latest opera, "Aida," is in rehearsal, and will be produced during the early part of next month.

The second of the Floral Hall concerts, supported by artists of the Royal Italian Opera, is to take place next Saturday afternoon.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The first appearance of Mdlle. Titiens, since her return from America (on Tuesday week, as Semiramide) has already been noticed. The subsequent performances of last week consisted of "La Traviata," on Thursday, with Madame Nilsson as Violetta; and "Lucrezia Borgia," on Saturday, with Mdlle. Titiens as Lucrezia. Repetitions of these operas and "Faust" have been announced for this week; "Norma," with Mdlle. Titiens's well-known impersonation of the Druid priestess, having been promised for Thursday.

A model of the new National Opera-House, now building on the Victoria Embankment, is on view in the Rotunda of Drury-Lane Theatre, and will afford a good idea of the architectural merits of the design, and the intended capabilities of the structure in which Mr. Mapleson is to open his season of 1877.

Bach's mass in B minor was repeated at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, with Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey and Mr. Cummings as solo-singers, as before; Signor Federici having been suddenly replaced (in consequence of illness) by Mr. Kempton, of St. Paul's Cathedral. Of the grandeur and sublimity of the work, and its admirable performance, we have recently spoken, in reference to the first occasion.

Herr Rubinstein's splendid (although occasionally unequal) pianoforte playing was displayed with great effect at the first of his four recitals last week. The second took place on Wednesday afternoon, when his programme was again miscellaneous, comprising some pieces of his own composition, besides others by Handel, Beethoven, Field, Schubert, Schumann, Weber, Chopin, and Mendelssohn.

The second of Mr. Hallé's eight recitals was to take place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when the programme was in continuation of his intended performance of all the great solo sonatas of Beethoven.

Afternoon performances by members of the Royal Italian Opera company are to be given at the Alexandra Palace, beginning on Thursday next, when the opera is to be "La Traviata." The same establishment has announced a series of ballad operas, the engagements including the appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves and Signor Foli. The first performance is to take place on Saturday, May 20, with "Guy Rannering."

The second of three classical chamber concerts was given, on Wednesday afternoon, at Langham Hall, by Madame Kate Roberts (Mrs. Francis Ralph) and Mr. Francis Ralph, when the clever pianoforte playing of the former and violin performances of the latter were prominent features of a sterling programme.

The matinée of Miss Emma Busby (an esteemed pianist) took place, on Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. E. Wyld, in Holland Park.

The Welsh Choral Union opened its sixth season on Thursday evening—in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music—with a programme consisting largely of music of the Principality.

A concert, under distinguished patronage, in aid of the Trained Nurses' Annuity Fund, was given at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening. Madame Patey and Mr. Henry Leslie's choir were announced to sing, and several amateurs of note promised to assist.

The fourth concert of the Philharmonic's new season takes place on Monday evening, when Herr Barth—a Berlin pianist—is to make his first appearance, and to perform Henselt's concerto.

Mr. A. Austin's annual concert is to take place, next Wednesday evening, at St. James's Hall. As manager of the con-

cert arrangements at that establishment Mr. Austin is deservedly esteemed, by the profession and the public, for his ability and courtesy. His programme announces performances by several eminent artists.

Brahms's "Deutsches Requiem" is to be performed, with full orchestra and chorus, by the Cambridge University Musical Society on the afternoon of May 23.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford has consented to preach the special sermon at the early service, in the cathedral, preceding the opening of the festival there on Sept. 12.

Active preparations are being made for a festival in honour of Balfe, the composer, on July 29, at the Alexandra Palace. An influential committee has been formed to carry out the design, and promises of assistance from artists of the highest eminence have already been received. Among these the public will be glad to find that Madame Christine Nilsson has most generously arranged to stay a whole week after her engagement at Her Majesty's opera terminates, in order that the festival may have the advantage of her gratuitous help. Mr. Sims Reeves has also signified his intention of helping. Sir Michael Costa will superintend the concert, and Carl Rosa will probably conduct the performance of "The Bohemian Girl," which is to be given in the theatre.

THEATRES.

There is no dramatic novelty, or none of any value, that requires present record—the theatres being surrendered for a time to mere accidental speculation. Madame Janauschek closed, last week, her engagement at the Haymarket with Schiller's "Marie Stuart," a drama which has never commended itself to English audiences, but in which the German tragédienne manifested great power of impersonation and much pathos of expression. On Saturday Miss Neilson resumed her engagement, and appeared in "The Hunchback." On Tuesday "Measure for Measure" was again performed, and Miss Neilson once more proved her qualifications for the rôle of Isabella. Mr. Horace Wigan has undertaken the conduct of the Princess's, and presented a mixed exhibition of French and English plays. For the latter the drama of "All for Her" stood last week as the representative; for the former a French farce, entitled "Comme Elles sont Toutes," by M. Narrey, and the play of "La Grammaire." This week the programme has consisted of "No. 1 Round the Corner," "All for Her," "Croque Poule," and "Ernest." The late Mr. Robertson's comedy of "Ours" has been revived at the Prince of Wales's, and justifies its old claims on the sympathies of an English audience. At the Globe a translation from the French, by Mr. Francis Drake, entitled "Squaring the Circle," serves to illustrate the talents of Miss Kate Rivers and Miss Augusta Wilton, and will probably secure a position when subjected to sufficient rehearsal. At the Charing Cross, a travesty of "Miss Gwilt," by Mr. G. M. Layton, is well calculated to gratify an easy-going audience, and may be accepted as an amusing squib on the original. The burlesque of "Young Rip Van Winkle" concludes the performance.

Miss Evelyn gave last week a reading of her play, "A Crown for Love," at the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, much to the satisfaction of a large and distinguished audience. On Monday she recited "The May Queen" at Barnsbury Hall, when Miss Edith Heraud repeated her celebrated lecture on Tennyson, which she concluded by a powerful delivery of the scene of Crammer's execution, from "Queen Mary." The recital made a strong and decided impression on an intelligent audience.

Signor Rossi has addressed a letter to the journals remonstrating with his English critics. He defends himself from the charge of supposing Hamlet to be really mad, and of representing Lear as being so from the very commencement of the play. The latter interpretation he partly justifies by the extraordinary conduct of Lear towards his daughters in the first instance. Too much stress, however, should not be laid upon this fact, which forms a portion of the old chronicle, and is rather to be carried to the account of Geoffrey of Monmouth than to that of Shakspeare. It only serves the poet as a starting-point, and interferes but little with the after-development of the dramatic action.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF ESSEX.

The Right Hon. Louisa Caroline Elizabeth, Countess of Essex died on the 5th inst. Her Ladyship was born June 3, 1833, the elder daughter of Charles, Viscount Dungarvan, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of William, second Earl of Howth, and was thus granddaughter of Edmund, eighth Earl of Cork, K.P., and sister of the present Earl. She was married (as second wife), June 3, 1863, to Arthur Algernon, present Earl of Essex, and leaves a son, Arthur Algernon, born in 1864, and daughter, Lady Beatrice Mary Capei, born in 1870.

HER EXCELLENCY BARONESS VON BUNSEN.

Her Excellency Baroness Frances von Bunsen, widow of Baron von Bunsen, many years Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's, died at Karlsruhe, Baden, on the 23rd ult., aged eighty-five. The Baroness was daughter and coheir of Benjamin Waddington, Esq., of Llanover, South Wales, and sister of Augusta, Lady Llanover. The high estimation in which the Baroness was held in a large circle in London will make her death deeply felt, and will recall to many the brilliant hospitalities of the Prussian Embassy during her long residence there. As authoress of "The Life of Baron Bunsen," her literary ability has been acknowledged; but it was only among the Baroness's private friends that her extraordinary talents and her wonderful knowledge of the various public events of her time could be fully appreciated.

SIR R. J. T. ORPEN.

Sir Richard John Theodore Orpen, Knt., President of the Incorporated Society of Attorneys and Solicitors of Ireland, died, on the 4th inst., at his residence, 41, North Great George's-street, Dublin, in his eighty-eighth year. He was second son of the Rev. Francis Orpen, Vicar of Kilgarvan, in the county of Kerry, and uncle of the Rev. Francis Orpen Morris, the distinguished naturalist. The family from which he descended is one of great antiquity, and has been long seated in high repute in the county of Kerry. Sir Richard received the honour of Knighthood in 1868. He married, May 17, 1819, Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Stack, D.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, by whom he had a large family.

MR. WHITMORE.

Henry Whitmore, Esq., of Sunnyside, Colebrooke Dale, in the county of Salop, formerly M.P. for Bridgnorth and a Lord of the Treasury, died on the 2nd inst. He was born Oct. 17, 1813, the third son of Thomas Whitmore, Esq., M.P., of Apley Park, in the county of Salop, and derived descent from the ancient and well-known family of Whitmore of Apley, at one time raised to the degree of Baronet. He completed his education

at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered Parliament as M.P. for Bridgnorth in 1852. He was Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales from 1858 to 1859, and twice held office as a Lord of the Treasury. He married, April 15, 1852, Adelaide Anna, eldest daughter and coheir of the late Francis Darby, Esq., of Colebrook Dale.

ADMIRAL FRANKLAND.

Admiral Charles Colville Frankland, who died recently, was brother to Sir Frederick Frankland, eighth Baronet, and third son of the late Rev. Roger Frankland, Rector of Tarlington, Somerset, and Canon of Wells, by Catherine, his wife, second daughter of the seventh Lord Colville, of Culross. He entered the Royal Naval College in 1810, and embarked on board the Aquilon (thirty-two), commanded by his cousin, afterwards Admiral of the Fleet, Sir William Bowles, G.O.B., with whom he returned home from South America in July, 1814. He subsequently served in the West Indies, and again in South America, and was made Lieutenant in 1819. While serving in the Pacific he crossed the Andes and the Pampas as the bearer of despatches for the Admiralty. After next serving three years and a half as Flag Lieutenant, at Cork, to his uncle, Admiral Lord Colville, he was made Commander, in 1825. He officiated as page of honour to Lord Colville at the coronation of George IV. In February, 1840, he was appointed to the Pearl (twenty), and discharged the duties of senior officer on the northern coast of Brazil and in Rio de la Plata until June, 1842, by which date he had been made Captain. He afterwards served as secretary to Sir William Bowles, on the Irish station, from May until September, 1843; and from October, 1843, until October, 1845, commanded the Alarm (twenty-six), on the North American and West Indian station. Admiral Frankland was a man of great accomplishments, and was the author of a highly illustrated narrative of travels in Russia and Sweden in the early part of this century. For many years he resided at Bath, where he died, at 2, Royal Crescent, in his eightieth year.

MR. MAUNSELL, OF LIMERICK.

Henry Maunsell, Esq., died at Limerick, on the 29th ult., in his eighty-seventh year. He was one of the last links connecting the present with the past generation. Called to the Irish Bar nearly sixty years ago, he was a contemporary of O'Connell and all the wits and men of genius who made the Munster Circuit so celebrated. Soon giving up practice, he settled in Limerick, and for more than half a century devoted himself to every duty and work that could benefit his native city and county. He was a constant and regular attendant on the bench as a grand juror, a governor of the lunatic asylum, a member of the board of superintendence of the county gaol, and vice-president of the savings bank, where he worked regularly behind the counter from the year 1832. In the county he was equally popular as in the city of Limerick, and was the type of the best class of the old landlords, helping his tenants safely through the years of famine. He was descended from an ancient and historical family, a branch of which was established in Ireland by Captain Thomas Maunsell, who was sent over in 1609 by the Privy Council to fortify the Irish forts, and settled at Maccolp Castle, in Waterford, which his son defended successfully against Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Maunsell's grandfather and great-grandfather represented Limerick and Kilmallock in the Irish Parliament, and he himself served as High Sheriff for the county of Limerick in 1851.

MR. RONAYNE.

Joseph Philip Ronayne, Esq., M.P. for the city of Cork, died on the 7th inst., at his residence, Rinn Ronain, Queens-town, from exhaustion consequent on the amputation of his leg. He was born in 1822, the son of Edward Ronayne, Esq., of Mount Verdun, Cork, and was descended from an old and respectable family in the south of Ireland. By profession a civil engineer, he went at an early period of life to America, where he conducted some very important engineering works. Returning home with reputation and fortune, he became largely engaged in railway enterprise, and constructed the Macroom and other lines. A strong Nationalist, he was chosen M.P. for Cork at the death of Mr. Maguire, in 1872, and has been always a prominent and much respected member of the Home Rule party. Mr. Ronayne married, in 1859, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stace White, Esq., Commander R.N.

The deaths are also announced of Thomas Annesley Whitney, Esq., of Merton, in the county of Wexford, J.P., in his eighty-second year;—of Richard Burdon-Sanderson, Esq., of Bude House, Belford, Northumberland, aged fifty-four, in consequence of injuries received at the Abbots Ripton railway accident (his father, the late Richard Burdon, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Burdon and nephew of the first Earl of Eldon, assumed the name of Sanderson on marrying the only child of Sir James Sanderson, Bart.);—of Edward Horatio Hussey, Esq., of Rathkenny and Galtrim, in the county of Meath, grandson of Thomas Hussey, Esq., of Rathkenny, and Lady Mary, his wife, daughter of Horatio, Earl of Orford (Mr. Hussey was a direct descendant of the Husseys, Barons of Galtrim);—of Lieutenant-Colonel John Head Drought, of Lettybrook, King's County, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1821, an old Peninsular and Waterloo officer, formerly in the 13th Light Dragoons, aged eighty-five;—of James Dugdale, Esq., of Wroxall Abbey, in the county of Warwick, J.P., High Sheriff in 1868, in his sixty-fourth year;—of James Noel Hooke Robinson, Esq., son of the late Lucius Hooke Robinson, Esq., Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to William IV. and Queen Victoria, aged sixty;—of Mortimer Ricardo, of Bure Homage, Hants, D.L., aged seventy, third son of David Ricardo, M.P., the writer on political economy;—of Lady Hannah Charlotte Tharp, third daughter of George, seventh Marquis of Tweeddale, and widow of John Tharp, Esq., of Chippenham Park, in the county of Cambridge, at a very advanced age (her marriage dates back sixty-one years);—of the Rev. William Richardson, Vicar of St. David's and Canon Residentiary of the cathedral, aged eighty-five;—of Alexander Turnbull, Esq., during forty-three years H.B.M. Consul at Marseilles, aged eighty-four;—of the Very Rev. Dean Hughes, parish priest of Naas;—and of Mr. Barney Williams, the well-known Irish comedian.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., presided, on Sunday afternoon, at a gathering of about 10,000 persons held in Phoenix Park, Dublin, at which resolutions in favour of the bill now before Parliament for closing public-houses in Ireland on Sunday were adopted. The principal speakers were working men.

Lieutenant Cameron was presented yesterday week, at Shoreham, with a sword and a silver ribbon—the latter, by the well-known firm of Firmin and Sons, being richly chased in devices emblematical of his profession and travels. The presentation was made at a dinner at which Mr. Mildmay, J.P., presided, supported by the Rev. J. H. L. Cameron and several of the clergy and magistrates of the district. The company numbered altogether about one hundred. On the presentation being made Lieutenant Cameron said that the sword which they had given him should never be drawn without cause or sheathed without honour. He subsequently gave a short sketch of the resources of Africa.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W V G D, J BARFORD, P S SCHNEELE, J NGENT, J P.—The solutions are correct, so far as they go; but they ignore the whole point of the problem.

LICHO DE MALAGA.—Quite correct, as usual.

F H B.—We are very glad to hear from you again, and will give the problem every attention.

A STRICKLAND.—Many thanks for the game.

VICTOR GEORGAS.—The problems are very welcome, and shall have early examination. G S H.—Black is clearly wrong. The Rook, though "pinned," still guards the Queen.

W GEARY.—It shall have early attention.

S G G.—Thanks for the problem.

W NASH and G H MAINWARING.—Accept our best thanks for the games.

F H of Mona.—Your problem admits of a second solution by 1. B to K B 7.

H W.—The position is overloaded with "duals." In your first variation, for example, White can mate on four different squares.

A J P.—We have reason to believe that the statement was correct, though it was denied at the time.

W S SHARPE.—The best book on the openings for a mere beginner is Cook's "Synopsis."

T THOMPSON.—Thanks for the information.

PROBLEM No. 1679.—Additional correct solutions received from Jenny and Charlie J. G O Baxter, H Ellis, Emile F. Newirth, Polichinelle, J P, J Bridge, Three Chafers, P Markoff (and 1678). Those by W D Liangulon, M B G, W J, B, H S Jones, are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1680.—Correct solutions received from W Leeson, G C Baxter, J J Heaton-Cathcart, Png, H Schleusner, R H Brooks, S R V, S, Pitt-street, W F Payne, Cant. Woolwich Chess Club, B M Allen, Jenny and Charlie J. Those by Thorpe, J D Denham, J Wright are wrong.

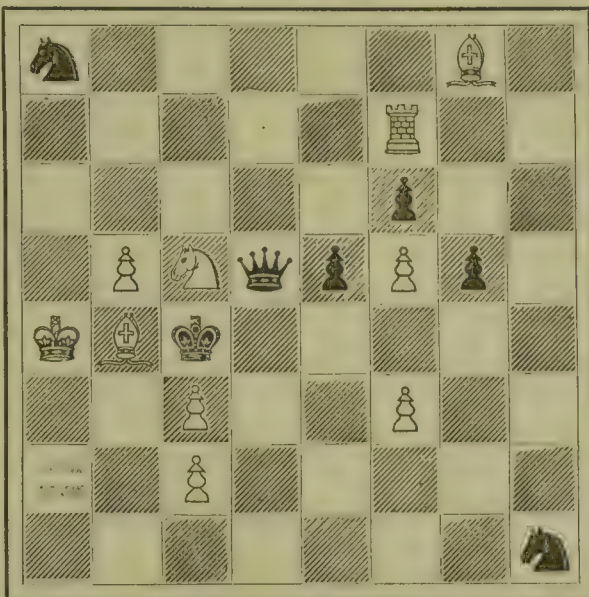
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1680.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R (or Q) B 6th	Kt takes R*	3. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	Kt takes Q
takes P	R to R 3rd + †	4. P mates.	
2. Q to Q 4th	B takes P		
† 1.	Kt to B 5th		
2. Q to Q 2nd (ch), &c.			
† 2.			
3. Q to R sq (ch), &c.			

PROBLEM No. 1682.

By MR. ALPHOUS BECK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE DIVAN TOURNAMENT.

We append one of the Games played between the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL and Mr. ZUKERTORT, in the late Divan Tournament.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. Z.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. Z.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. K R to Q sq	P to K R 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. P to K R 3rd	R to K 5th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. B to K Kt 3rd	Q R to K 2nd
4. Kt takes P	B to Q B 4th	23. Q to Q 3rd	P to K B 5th
		24. Q to Q 4th	

A strictly sound defence, but it almost invariably leads to a dull, tedious game.

5. B to K 3rd Q to K B 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd K Kt to K 2nd
7. B to K 2nd

White may also play here, 7. B to Q B 4th, or 7. P to K B 4th; but the move in the text seems to be generally preferred.

8. B to K B 3rd P to Q 4th
9. P takes B B takes Kt
10. B takes P Castles

At this point most of the authorities dismiss the game as even. White has a Bishop against a Knight; but, on the other hand, his Queen's Pawn is unsupported and will be a perpetual source of weakness.

11. Kt to Q B 3rd B to K B 4th
12. Castles B takes B

We should have preferred 12. Q R to Q sq.

13. Kt takes B Q to K Kt 3rd
14. Kt to Q B 5th P to Q Kt 3rd
15. Kt to Q Kt 3rd Q to R sq
16. R to Q B sq P to K B 4th
17. B to K B 4th

White now wins a Pawn by force, but it is questionable whether he does not "gain a loss" by the process.

17. Q to K B 3rd Kt to Q 4th
18. Q to K B 3rd K R to K sq
19. B takes Q B P R to Q 2nd

If 18. R to Q 2nd, White would have equally rejoined with 19. B takes Q B P.

CHESS IN NORWICH.

Smart little Skirmish between Mr. J. HOWARD-TAYLOR and a Norwich amateur.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. —.)	BLACK (Mr. H.-T.)	WHITE (Mr. —.)	BLACK (Mr. H.-T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Q takes B P (ch)	B to Q 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. Q takes R (ch)	
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
4. Kt takes P	B to Q B 4th		
5. Kt to K B 5th	Q to K B 3rd		
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd		
7. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Q Kt		
8. Q takes Kt	P to Q 3rd		
9. B to Q Kt 5th	B takes Kt		
	Laying the trap.		
10. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B		

The Commander-in-Chief has notified that it is contrary to the rules of the service for soldiers to take off their caps and cheer the Queen, and that the proper way to show respect to her Majesty is to salute in the usual military fashion.

A wealthy gentleman connected with the borough of Salford, who is desirous that his name should not transpire for the present, has expressed his willingness to transfer to the Corporation a suitable site and buildings, outside the borough, for the purposes of a convalescent hospital. The value of the proposed gift is estimated at upwards of £20,000. The buildings are of such a character that little alteration would be required in order to adapt them to the purposes of a hospital, and without any addition they would supply accommodation for about fifty patients.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated March 21, 1874, and May 3, 1875, of the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Louis, second Earl Howe, late of Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire, of Penn House, Buckinghamshire, and of Curzon House, South Audley-street, who died on Feb. 4 last, were proved on the 5th inst. by Thomas Blackburne Throton Hildyard, M.P., and George Lewis Parkin, the acting executors, power being reserved to Lord Northbrook, the other executor named, to come in and prove hereafter, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Harriet Mary, Countess Howe, pecuniary legacies amounting to £11,000, in addition to the jointure of £3000 per annum already secured to her by settlement, with his plate and such of his carriages and horses as she may select for her personal use; to his brother, who succeeds him in the title and to the family estates, all his live and dead stock, the rest of his carriages and horses, the deer in the park at Gopsall, and the proportion of the rents from last quarter-day to the date of his decease; the pictures at Curzon House and all the other pictures which devolved to him under the will of his late father are annexed to the mansion-house at Gopsall as heirlooms; to his brother, the Hon. Ernest George Curzon, £5000, and he also devises to him and his heirs his freehold estate at Twycross; to each of the daughters of his late daughter and only child, Lady Alice Sherbrooke (wife of Henry Neville Sherbrooke), £4000; to each of his executors £200; and to his valet, Samuel Maydwell, if in his service at the time of his decease, £100; all the legacies are given free of duty. All the residue of his estate, real and personal, including the proceeds of the sale of Curzon House, which is directed to be sold, he leaves upon trust for his grandson, the only son of his said daughter.

The will, dated June 24, 1875, of Mr. John Fraser, late of 45, Portman-square, who died on Feb. 24 last, at Inverness, Scotland, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Hester Ann Mary Mostyn Fraser, the widow, George Arbuthnot, Herbert Robinson Arbuthnot, and Robert Vans Agnew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator gives to his wife £10,000, certain property in the parish of Shere, Surrey, and his residence, 45, Portman-square, with the furniture and household effects; to his eldest son, Edmund Lomax Fraser, who will succeed to the estate of Netley, under the will of his wife's father, his moiety of the manor of Edmunds, Surrey; upon trust for his three younger sons—William Mostyn Fraser, Robert Scarlett Fraser, and Richard Fraser—£15,000 and all his estates, plantations, and property in the island of Ceylon; during the life of his widow, to his eldest son an annuity of £300, and to each of his daughters other than Lady Stewart annuities of £200. The income of the remainder of his property he leaves to his wife for life, and at her death £5000 to each of his daughters other than Lady Stewart, and the residue equally between all his children, whether sons or daughters, except Lady Stewart, who has been provided for by settlement.

The will, dated Jan. 31, 1874, of Mr. Humphrey Austin, late of No. 1, Royal-terrace, Weymouth, who died on March 25 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Frederick Austin, the son, and Edward Cecil Winchcombe, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths £200 to each of his executors and legacies to his children. The residue of his property he gives to his four children, Frederick, Rose Ellen, Blanche, and Arthur, in equal shares.

The will, dated March 4, 1876, of Mr. Horatio Bland, of The Bungalow, Burghfield, near Reading, was proved by Thomas Bland-Garland, the nephew, and Wm. Syan, the acting executors, the personal estate being declared under £50,000. Testator leaves £3000 to be invested in the Three per Cent Annuities, the income to be for the support of Mrs. Bland's school at Burghfield-common; £500 each to his sister-in-law, Alicia Cherry, and his niece, Elizabeth Bland; £1000 to his nephew, James Hutton; 19 gs. each to his female servants, and £100 each to his executors; annuities of £100 to his sister, Mrs. Lewis, and £40 to his housekeeper, Mary Acton. His freehold estate of Hillfields he gives to his nephew, Thomas Bland-Garland, for life; and his freehold cottage and land, Hermit's Hill, to Mrs. Marcus Bland for her life; and the residue of his property upon trust for his son, Horatio Bland Guerra, for life.

The will, with two codicils, dated Dec. 20, 1866, and June 6, and Sept. 29, 1874, of Mr. William Sampson Hodgkinson, formerly of Wells, Somersetshire, and late of No. 13, Clifton-gardens, Folkestone, paper manufacturer, who died on Jan. 18 last, has been proved by Mrs. Mary Emily Francis Hodgkinson, the widow, and Frederick West, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, &c., and £500; to his executor, Mr. West, 250 gs.; to his three sisters and his son-in-law, the Hon. Arthur Charles Turner, 50 gs. each; to James William Cripps, James Stevens, Hutton Perkins, and Harriet Ridley, 19 gs. each; and in certain events the said James Stevens gets an annuity of £100; the rest of his property he leaves to his wife for life, and at her death to his issue, as she shall by deed or will appoint.

It is understood that the summer manoeuvres this year will take place at Salisbury and Aldershot, and extend from July 3 to the 29th.

It appears from a Parliamentary return recently issued that the balance due at the close of the year to all depositors in the Post-Office Savings Banks, inclusive of interest to Dec. 31, 1875, was £25,187,345. The cash received from depositors in the year 1875 amounted to £8,783,852, and the cash paid, or for which warrants were issued at the end of the year, £7,325,560. The expenses for the year were £122,325.

At a parish meeting at Aveley, near Romford, Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart., offered himself for the vacant offices of parish clerk and sexton, and was unanimously elected. Sir Thomas explained that he had come forward because both offices were freehold in law, a man when once elected being irremovable except for gross misconduct, and his desire was that the parish should be spared any trouble which might possibly arise from such a state of things. At the same time he asked the vestry to choose a deputy for him, and this they did.

Mr. Walter Bagehot was a witness, on Monday, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is inquiring into the causes of the depreciation of silver. These he described as four in number—the increased production of the silver-mines, the demonetisation by Germany, the increase in the draughts on India by the Indian Council, and the limiting by the States forming the Latin Union of the amount of silver they would coin. But for that change of policy all the silver that has been offered for sale in the English market would have been consumed in those countries, and would have released a considerable amount of gold. Mr. Bagehot was of opinion that a continuance in the depreciation of silver would have a prejudicial effect upon the revenue of India, inasmuch as a large portion of its resources consisted of the land revenue, which was paid in rupees.

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY.
Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
The THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held (p.v.) at the CITY TERMINUS HOTEL, Cannon-street, at 2.30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1876. The Chair will be taken by the President, His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH. The Society relieved last year 10,608 Widows, Orphans, and Shipwrecked Persons.
Captain Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., Vice Admiral Sir Claude Buckle, K.C.B., Hon. J. Richardson, of Camden Church, Camberwell, and other Gentlemen are expected to address the meeting.
W. H. Symonds, Commander, R.N., Secretary.
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PILLS. These Pills are a most invaluable general Family
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by GEORGE L. LEIGHTON, 108, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY,
MAY 13, 1876.

THE WELCOME HOME NUMBER

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA

THE PRINCE'S WELCOME HOME.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

I.

Wave, India, wave your banners to the air,
Let the delirious bells in mad accord
From thousand cities fair
Give welcome to the Prince and Lord!
Light up the night with artificial day!
Strew pleasure and delight upon his way!
Dazzle his eyes, and with barbaric gems
Eclipse all glow of western diadems!
Acknowledge him on bended knee,
The ruler born; but yet to be;—
The great chief paramount of Kings,
The newest fount whence ancient honour springs!
And strive t' exhaust, if honest fervour can,
The utmost homage man can render man:

And when all this, and more than this is done,
Send home the wanderer to his native shore,
That Britain may receive her eldest son
And keep him in her heart for evermore!

II.

Aye! in her heart! 'Tis not the fierce acclaim
Of surging multitudes, or peal of bells,
Or roar of guns, or many-tinted flame
From tower and house-top, that most truly tells
How nations honour those in whom they trust;
Their present pride, their hope in days to be,
The peaceful rulers and the just—
Predestined monarchs of the free!

III.

Yet let the cannon thunder as of old,
And flaunting banners to the gale unfold,
And people's voices swell like stormy seas,
If such the welcome that the crowd decrees!

But underneath, in current deep and strong,
Shall nobler welcome pulse and tide along—
Welcome of Reason and of Love combined,
Warm as the sunshine, liberal as the wind!
A treble welcome! Not for him alone—
Though standing on the footstep of the Throne—
But for his Father's sake, whom once we knew,
A King without a kingdom, brave and true;
And for his Mother, in her every mood,
Model of sovereignty, and womanhood!
And, lastly, for his own—the future King;—
Flaunt banners! Let the joy-bells ring—
And let the people's voices, as befits
The hive of nations—where Dominion sits—
Give him such welcome o'er our broad domain
As common Emperors might ask in vain!
From nations, not like us, secure
In Freedom nobly won, and destined to endure.



CALCUTTA NATIVE ENTERTAINMENT AT BELGATCHIA: THE SONG OF WELCOME.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

The visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the future King of Great Britain and Sovereign of India, to that great and famous Asiatic Empire, has been attended with complete success. He has been enabled, during the past winter months, by the aid of steam-ships and railways, to pass with ease and expedition from one Indian Presidency to another, to sojourn in each of the principal cities, and to traverse the most interesting countries of the vast peninsula, as well as the neighbouring island of Ceylon. He has made excursions inland to the capitals and courts of some native Princes, who still retain a considerable degree of sovereign power over their own subjects, and who could entertain him with curious and fantastic displays of the costly pomp in which Oriental potentates are wont to delight. He has gone up from Calcutta to Delhi, and thence to the north-west frontier of the Punjab, where he has entered the secluded territory of Cashmere. He has enjoyed the sports of the field and the forest with the fulness and freedom allowed to those manly pastimes in a country where much land remains a comparative wilderness, and where many large animals, with some most formidable beasts of prey, are found among the hunters' game. It is above all gratifying to observe that his Royal Highness has everywhere been received, by all classes and races of the natives, throughout India, whether Hindoo or Mohammedan, with demonstrations of respect and apparent good-will. A favourable token is hereby afforded of their disposition towards the British Government, which rules India, we conscientiously believe, less for its own political advantage than for the benefit of its two hundred million Asiatic subjects or protected people. The Prince has done his part, as was to be expected of him, by the frank, good-humoured courtesy of his behaviour, to win their friendly regard, as well as that of his own countrymen, in the civil and military services, who are officially connected with India. Those hardworking Englishmen, in a sultry and exhausting climate, deprived of many home pleasures and consolations, and incessantly occupied with tasks of extreme difficulty and immense responsibility, have a right to our best consideration, from the Viceroy down to the lowest rank in either service. We are the more pleased to think that the Prince's visit may have given them some fresh encouragement in the performance of their arduous duties. To his Royal Highness personally, we cannot doubt, this tour in India has been productive of instruction not less than of entertainment. He has acquired a large stock of novel experiences, both of natural scenery and of the aspects of foreign society; of cities and mankind, of grand works of art, and the monuments of historic antiquity, as well as of extensive travel by sea and land, festivities and social meetings, and the stirring adventures of the chase. We sincerely congratulate the Prince, the Government, and the people of India upon all these satisfactory results which we trust will have been obtained by his recent expedition.

It will be recollected that, immediately before the departure of his Royal Highness from England last October, we published a Special Extra Number, containing a series of Illustrations of the most remarkable places and objects to be seen by the Prince in India, with a descriptive commentary upon them. That publication was received with great favour; and we have judged it not less opportune now, upon the return of his Royal Highness to England, to re-issue in the present form a selection of the Engravings, from Sketches by our Special Artist who accompanied him through India, which have appeared in our Journal since he went there. Their weekly production has, indeed, been so generally appreciated, and has called forth such decided expressions of approval, that we merely comply, by anticipation, with the public demand in preparing this collected series, with the requisite narrative and descriptive particulars for their explanation. Some of the Illustrations here added are new, and have been furnished expressly for this publication. We have now to relate the details of the Prince's progress; but it will be expedient, in the first instance, to note the precise dates at which his Royal Highness reached and quitted each place visited in the course of his Indian tour.

ITINERARY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR IN INDIA.

The Prince started from London on the evening of Monday, Oct. 11, accompanied by the Princess of Wales as far as Calais. He stayed at Paris from the Tuesday morning to the Wednesday evening, and then went on to Brindisi, where he embarked on board H.M.S. Serapis for his voyage to the East. It was on the Saturday, Oct. 16, that the Serapis and her consort, the Osborne, left Brindisi for the Piræus, the port of Athens, in order that his Royal Highness might visit the King and Queen of Greece. Arriving there on the Monday, the Prince was most courteously entertained by their Majesties till the Wednesday afternoon. He saw the ruins of the Parthenon, with the other classic monuments of antiquity on the Acropolis of Athens, illuminated at night by artificial fires. On the next Saturday, Oct. 23, the Royal squadron arrived at Port Said, the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez Canal. Having passed half way through the canal, to Ismailia, on board his vessel, the Prince there disembarked and travelled by railway to Cairo, leaving the two ships to go through the remaining part of the canal to Suez. He reached Cairo at nine in the evening, and was there received by the Khedive of Egypt. His Royal Highness stayed at Cairo three days, in the Ghezireh Palace on the banks of the Nile. He went to see the Great Pyramid, which was, like the ruins of Athens, specially illuminated in the evening for his gratification. The Prince also performed the ceremony, in the Queen's name, of investing the Khedive's son, Tewfik Pasha, with the Order of the Star of India. He left Cairo by railway for Suez on the Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 26, and in the evening of that day embarked on the Red Sea.

The Serapis, which belongs to the Indian troop-ship service of the Royal Navy, is an iron vessel of 6200 tons burden, with a screw-propeller, and engines of 700-horse power nominal. She was fitted up expressly for the accommodation of his Royal Highness and of his companions and suite. The Prince's apartments, on the upper deck, consisted of a reception-room, a drawing-room, and a dining-room, divided from one another only by curtains, so that they could be thrown into one spacious saloon for state occasions; besides two distinct sets of private rooms for sleeping and dressing, one set of rooms at each side of the ship, forward from the grand saloon. Each set of rooms was complete in itself, consisting of a bed-room, bath-room, and boudoir or dressing-room. This double arrangement was to enable the Prince to occupy different sides of the vessel, in the outward and in the homeward voyage, being, for the sake of coolness, on the windward side in going either way. The state-rooms or sitting-rooms were decorated with much elegance, their walls painted white, relieved with blue and gold; the curtains bronze yellow, and the window-blinds green; the furniture of polished oak, of a Tudor pattern. Candelabra and suspended lamps, with wax candles, furnished light in the evening; and a double set of punkahs, as in the houses in India, worked by six Chinamen, kept the saloon airy. On the upper deck and poop arrangements had been made for open-air comfort; and there was a well-covered deck-house, with large windows on every side. In the lower saloon and cabins convenient provision was made for those who accompanied the Prince. The gentlemen of his party were the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Suffield, Lord Aylesford, Lord Carington, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Bartle Frere, and Major-General Probyn; besides Colonel Ellis and Mr. F. Knollys, equerries, Mr. Albert Grey and Captain Williams, the Rev. Canon Duckworth, as chaplain, Dr. Fayrer, as physician, and Mr. W. H. Russell, as secretary, who formed part of his suite. But some of these were on board the Osborne. The Serapis was under the command of Captain the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, C.B.; among the officers of this ship was Sub-Lieutenant Prince Louis of Battenberg. A stud of horses for the use of the Prince of Wales was stabled on board the vessel. The Royal yacht Osborne was commanded by Commander Francis Durand.

Passing down the Red Sea from Suez in five days and a half, the Serapis reached Aden, the British station at the south-west point of Arabia, on Monday, Nov. 1. It was early in the day, and his Royal Highness had time to see the place and to dine with General Schneider, the Resident, continuing his voyage at night. On the following Monday, Nov. 8, the Serapis and Osborne arrived at Bombay.

The Prince of Wales landed on the shore of India at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day. He was met by Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, and by Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India. The official and municipal ceremonies, the exhibitions of popular enthusiasm, the processions, festivities, and illuminations of the ensuing days will be related in their due order. The day after the Prince's landing, Nov. 9, happening to be his birthday, was kept with every sign of public goodwill. On that day also he received the native Princes of Western India at a grand Levée. During his stay in the Bombay Presidency he spent three days at Poonah, the old capital of the Deccan, from Nov. 13 to Nov. 16. He next went to Baroda, a long railway journey north of Bombay, and was entertained there by the young Guicowar from the 19th to the 23rd, when he returned to Bombay. He took his final departure on the 25th, embarking that day in the Serapis for his voyage to Ceylon.

On the 27th, while coasting the western or Malabar shore of India, his Royal Highness put in at the old Portuguese settlement of Goa. He was received by the Governor with due courtesy, and stayed a few hours. The Serapis arrived at Colombo, in Ceylon, on Wednesday, Dec. 1. The Governor, Sir W. H. Gregory, and the other English residents, were aided by the Cinghalese chiefs and people in doing all for his reception. He went up to Kandy, and there beheld the extraordinary religious procession of the Perahara, with elephants and dances by torchlight. The temple of the sacred tooth of Buddha was also visited; and the Prince had a day's shooting, in very rainy weather, killing his first elephant. He left Ceylon two or three days afterwards, and crossed over to the neighbouring coast of Southern India, landing at Tuticorin, near Tinnevely, on Saturday, Dec. 11. From that place he travelled by railroad, through Madura and Trichinopoly, to the capital of the Madras Presidency.

Arriving at Madras on the 13th, his Royal Highness was received by the Duke of Buckingham, the Governor, and by all the Europeans and natives of distinction, in the most cordial manner. He attended the Madras races, the banquets and balls prepared to honour him, a meet of the local pack of hounds, and the laying of a foundation-stone. After sojourning at Madras from the Monday to the Saturday (Dec. 18), the Prince again went on board his ship for the voyage up the Bay of Bengal.

The Serapis entered the Hooghly river, and safely reached Calcutta on Thursday, the 23rd, in good time for the Royal guest to spend his Christmas Day in the metropolis of British India. He was greeted on landing by Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, the Bishop, the Chief Justice, and the Legislative Council, with several of the Indian Princes. A grand procession escorted the Prince of Wales to Government House. He attended the Christmas Day service in the Calcutta cathedral, went to Barrackpore and to the French settlement of Chander-nagore, partook of state banquets, and held Levées during the first week. On New Year's Day a grand chapter of the Order of the Star of India was held, in a sumptuous encampment, on the Maidan or parade-ground of Calcutta, where the Prince invested several native Maharajahs and others with the honours of that order. Next day, being Sunday, was spent in quiet; but on Monday evening, Jan. 3, his Royal Highness left Calcutta for Bankipore and Benares. At Bankipore, in the Tirhoot district, he met the official gentlemen who did such good service of late in the relief of the Bengal famine.

At Benares, on the 5th, the Prince inspected the famous Hindoo temples there, and went in a barge on the Ganges to the palace of the Maharajah, two miles above the city; after which, on his return down the river, he saw the festive illuminations prepared in honour of his visit. Leaving Benares next day, he proceeded to Lucknow, and was entertained by Sir George Couper, Chief Commissioner of Oude. His Royal Highness inspected the scenes of historical interest connected with the siege of Lucknow, and some of the veterans who have survived that fierce struggle were presented to him. A boar-hunting expedition was got up in Oude, which gave the Prince some sport. On the 10th he quitted Lucknow, stopped a few hours at Cawnpore, and went on to Delhi, which city he entered next morning. He occupied a tent in the encampment of a military division, then assembled for exercises and manoeuvres outside Delhi. The next three or four days were occupied in witnessing these operations, in seeing the buildings and monuments of Delhi, and in the festivities provided for the occasion. On the 16th his Royal Highness quitted that city for Lahore, the capital of the Punjab. Sir R. H. Davies the Lieutenant-Governor there, received the Prince next morning. He went on the 20th to the Cashmere frontier town of Jummoo, where he visited the Maharajah of Cashmere, and stayed till the 22nd. He then returned to Lahore, stopping at Wuzerabad, where he opened the new railway bridge over the Chenab.

On the next day the Prince journeyed southward from Lahore to Agra, the chief city of the Mofussil territory. He spent on his way a few hours at Umritsur, the sacred city of the Sikhs, in the Punjab; and he supped at midnight with the Rajah of Puttiala, at one of the railway stations he passed. His arrival at Agra, on the 26th, was celebrated with a grand procession of the neighbouring Rajahs, and their troops of guards or servants. On the 31st his Royal Highness went to visit the Maharajah Scindia, at Gwalior, where he was hospitably entertained two or three days. He returned to Agra on Feb. 2, and on the 4th started for Jeypore, at the invitation of the young Rajah of that province. Here the Prince of Wales shot his first tiger. A very few days later, the Prince turned his face northward from Agra, and proceeded by way of Bareilly to the independent native State of Nepaul, which lies at the foot of the Himalayas. He there entered upon a regular hunting campaign in the Terai, or forest wilderness of that region. Escaping thus, at length, from the somewhat fatiguing shows and festivals of the great cities, his Royal Highness enjoyed two or three weeks of free activity, and had some fairly good sport. After this, he returned southward, through Oude, to Allahabad on the Ganges, and thence made his way to Bombay, where he embarked, on March 10, for his voyage home to England.

This brief itinerary of the Prince's tours in the different parts of India may be referred to, now and then, by readers

of the following pages, which will be divided into several portions for the most important places he visited. Bombay, Poonah, and Baroda, with the proceedings at each of those places, must be taken first; next comes the visit to Ceylon, touching at Goa and Beypore on the voyage; Trichinopoly and the city of Madras will then occupy our consideration. The Prince's reception at Calcutta, the series of entertainments and ceremonials in that metropolis, demand a large share of the space at disposal. After this, we have to follow his Royal Highness to Benares, to Lucknow and Cawnpore, and thence to Delhi, the scenes of terrible events in 1857 and 1858. The Punjab, especially its capital Lahore, and the excursion to the Cashmere frontier, will mark the extreme limit of his travels inland. There remains Agra, with the native principalities of Gwalior and Jeypore, situated respectively to the south and to the west of that city; lastly, the hunting expedition to Nepaul, and the return journey to Allahabad, and to the port of re-embarkation. In some instances we have borrowed from the special correspondents of the daily papers the best descriptions of particular scenes witnessed by them, in addition to the notes of our own Special Artists.

BOMBAY.

The great and wealthy city of Bombay, a commercial port of large traffic and the capital of an extensive Presidency, is situated upon an island about eight miles long, which forms, with the neighbouring isles of Salsette and Colaba, a spacious harbour on the west coast of India. Its population, exceeding three quarters of a million, is of a motley character, including Brahmans or Hindoos, Mahrattas, Parsees, Mohammedans, Persians, Armenians, Jews, Arabs, English, and Europeans of different nations, besides Lascars, or Chinese and Malay seafaring men—also the Jains and other peculiar Indian races. The houses of Bombay are built after a semi-European style; they are high, and substantial in appearance. A marked feature in their style is the elaborately-carved brackets, which are of teak wood. In many cases they paint these brackets of red and green, and the use of these two contrasting colours is a frequent combination. The streets of Bombay present a much greater variety than is to be found in the other Presidential towns of India.

THE ARRIVAL IN HARBOUR.

The inhabitants of Bombay, on Monday, Nov. 8, were startled at an early hour in the morning by the firing of successive Royal salutes from the fleet of war ships lying in the harbour. It was eight o'clock when the salute began, at which hour few of the European residents had either bathed or dressed themselves, and none had breakfasted. The early morning hours in the East are devoted to a constitutional ride on horseback, or to lounging in luxurious *déshabillé* in the deepest shadow of the coolest verandah of one's bungalow, till it is time to prepare for the business of the day. It was in this state that our English fellow-countrymen were found when the guns of the fleet thundered forth the announcement that the Royal visitor was approaching. There was a general ascent to such house-tops as commanded a view of the sea; and from all the bungalows of that beautiful eminence, covered with foliage and dotted with dwellings, known as Malabar-hill, and those that are embosomed among the shrubs of the lower-lying Colaba, every eye was strained to catch in the horizon the meaning of the salute. There, sure enough, at Colaba Point, was hoisted the signal which announces a vessel's approach, and on the distant sea there was no mistaking the *Serapis*, which bore his Royal Highness, and which, as one of the troop-ships that convey reliefs to India, is familiar to every inhabitant of the town. The *Serapis* was slowly approaching, and in little more than an hour would have dropped her anchor in the harbour of Bombay.

The Royal yacht *Osborne* had parted from the *Serapis* on Saturday and steamed on ahead to Bombay, where she took the station allotted to her that morning before seven o'clock.

There was bustle and excitement everywhere, and crowds of people hurried towards the dockyard, which, as the landing-place, was the first centre of attraction. Dog-carts, buggies, and traps of all sorts, and belonging to all classes, were driven in thickly succeeding numbers along the broad and well-kept drives which intersect the Esplanade; and bullock-gharries, with their jingling bells and gay flowing curtains suspended from a sun-canopy overhead, were trotted, or almost galloped, from all parts of the native town towards the same spot. Not one stream, but many streams, of Europeans, Hindoos, Mohammedans, and Parsees kept pouring towards the Fort. The one thoroughfare which led from Colaba to the Fort was thronged with a hurrying crowd, and the many thoroughfares which approached it from the native town can only be described as rivers of people.

At a quarter to nine the *Serapis* entered the harbour, the most spacious in India, and one of the most magnificent that any port possesses. Far on the opposite side are the lofty and flat-topped hills, which lead by almost impassable ghauts and ravines to the high table-land of the Deccan. The bay is studded with large islands, which were already losing all the verdure with which the deluging rains of the monsoon had clothed them. On the side of the town there is the long irregular shore-line, the foliage of the compounds, the buildings of the Fort, with its bunders and signs of traffic and the native town.

The fleet consisted of thirteen vessels of war, including the two turret-ships *Magdala* and *Abyssinia*, which form the sea defences of Bombay. One portion of it had been drawn up in double line, leaving an ample seaway between; and around the inner end of the line the remainder lay in crescent form. The inner line consisted of the *Undaunted*, which lay farthest up the harbour, bearing the flag of Admiral Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian station, the *Immortalité*, the *Doris*, and the *Newcastle*. The outer line was composed of the *Narcissus*, bearing the flag of Admiral Rowley Lambert, the *Raleigh*, and the *Topaz*; while ahead in crescent form, as described, lay the *Briton*, the *Nymph*, the *Philomel*, and the

Daphne. There were a hundred and fifty or two hundred ships at anchor in the harbour, and these were all dressed with colours, making the spectacle one of the gayest that the eye could dwell on. It was into the midst of this scene that his Royal Highness steamed at nine o'clock. The yards of the fleet were all manned, as were also those of the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and loud English cheers broke out from every side. As the *Serapis* entered the sea-way formed by the double line of ships a Royal salute was fired from the vessels, and lusty cheers rang forth from the crews upon the yards. The land battery near the Apollo Bunder also joined in the salute.

The Prince stood, in the full uniform of a Field-Marshal, on the poop of the *Serapis*, which steamed along the line to its farther end. The spectacle was most beautiful. The sky was of a bright pale blue; the sun, though already strong, had not yet risen to the fierceness of his strength; and there was just enough of breeze to carry off the white smoke which shot from the sides of the vessels as his Royal Highness passed. Over the saluting battery, near the Apollo Pier, a light haze hovered, but not sufficient to obscure a full sight of the glorious harbour. Near the fleet were myriads of native dhows or boats, containing natives who had come out to obtain a complete view of the spectacle. Most of them had flags hoisted at their mast-heads. When the salute was over the *Serapis* dropped anchor beside the *Osborne*, and near her consort troop-ship, the *Euphrates*. As there was no appearance of the Prince landing immediately, the excitement began to abate, when it became known that the original programme as to landing would be adhered to. All during the forenoon, however, numerous sailing and rowing boats went off from one or other of the bunders, and hovered round the fleet in the hope of catching a glimpse of his Royal Highness.

THE PRINCE'S LANDING.

Preparations for the landing were being made on shore. The arrival of the *Serapis* quickened the interest and zeal of all so employed. Business was suspended everywhere, and all the shops in the European quarters of the town were closed. The houses were gaily decorated, and every street was bright with many-coloured flags and Chinese lanterns. Soon after two o'clock a stream of carriages set in in the direction of the dockyard. Those who were not favoured with tickets of admission were eager to obtain as favourable a position as possible, and those who possessed them were desirous of being in ample time, lest the great throng should altogether exclude them. The military had taken up their position along the line of the procession, keeping a clear way for the officials and native Princes who were to be present within the dockyard. Along the street thus kept, officers on horseback, carriages with ladies, native Princes accompanied by brilliant escorts, Government officials, and civilians continued to pour in endless succession till the hour of landing.

At three o'clock the Viceroy, attended by his body-guard, drove to the dockyard, and embarked in a state barge for the *Serapis*, to meet the Prince. A salute was fired from the fleet and the land battery when he embarked. Half an hour later his Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, also went off under a salute from the shore batteries. He was accompanied by several of the high officials of the Presidency of Bombay, and was presented by the Viceroy to his Royal Highness, as were also the Government officers who were with him. In a few minutes thereafter the Governor of Bombay and the officials who had accompanied him returned to the landing-place to await the Prince.

At four o'clock the Prince and his suite, accompanied by the Viceroy, disembarked from the *Serapis*, and proceeded to the landing-place in the Royal barge. There was another Royal salute from the fleet. The yards were again all manned, and the Royal barge was rowed away amid deafening cheers from the crews of the men-of-war and of the merchantmen which were lying around. The barge had to pass through a double line of ships' boats, moored between the *Serapis* and the landing-place. At the landing-stage the Prince was received by the Governor of Bombay, who was surrounded by the members of the Governor's Council, the Commander-in-Chief, and other officials belonging to the Presidency. The arrangements at the dockyard were an arch of evergreens, with abundance of flags. The accommodation was sufficient to contain 200 spectators. The first row of seats on the right-hand side was set apart for the members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, and those on the left were allotted to the members of the Corporation. Next to these on the one side were the young Guicowar of Baroda and the Rajahs of Kutch, while on the other side was Sir Salar Jung, as representing the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Rajahs of Marwar and Kolapore. Fifty or sixty other Princes and chiefs, each of them resplendent in barbaric pearl and gold, had places allotted to them round the amphitheatre, and many ladies were also present. The guard of honour consisted of a detachment of the 7th Fusiliers. When his Royal Highness left the barge the land batteries fired a Royal salute; and the news was telegraphed to every Indian fortress, that a simultaneous salute might be fired over the length and breadth of the land.

The chairman of the Corporation read a long address from the Municipality of Bombay to his Royal Highness, who, as in the morning, wore his Field Marshal's uniform. He had a white helmet and a plume, and wore a scarlet scarf. He looked exceedingly well, and read the reply to the address of the Corporation in a loud and clear voice. He then walked up the centre passage of the landing-stage, or amphitheatre, shook hands with the native Princes as he passed them, and addressed a few well-chosen words to each. He was loudly cheered on leaving the dockyard. There was a very pretty native Indian ceremony performed by a dozen Hindoo girls, in sign of welcome, at the landing of the Prince. These damsels, who were scholars of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, were brightly dressed in loose robes of satin, pink, blue, or yellow, and carried small baskets of flowers. They took flowers out of their baskets with one hand, and lifted them

above the Prince's head, as he was about to enter his carriage at the dockyard gate; they each then uttered a customary benediction, "I would gladly give up my life for thy safety," and dropped the flowers in his path. This is the manner in which both Hindoo and Parsee women salute the bridegroom at a wedding, when he stands at the threshold of the bride's house and is about to enter. The Prince of Wales looked both surprised and pleased by the dainty feminine compliment. He bowed graciously to the young ladies and passed on, with Lord Northbrook, to take his seat in the carriage for his conveyance to Government House.

THE PROCESSION THROUGH BOMBAY.

The Government House at Parell, four miles from the town and port of Bombay, was a monastery or college of Jesuits in the time of the Portuguese dominion, two centuries ago, and they kept it till 1720, but much of the present building is quite modern. It stands in a park well laid out and planted with ornamental trees. The interior contains a noble dining-room, 86 ft. long and 30 ft. broad, with a drawing-room and ball-room above it. The Governor and his family live in the right wing, the members of his staff in the left wing of the mansion.

It was a quarter to five o'clock when the procession was formed, and when the head of it began to move along the road on its way towards Parell. The effect was superb, and almost beggars description. The route throughout its whole length of five miles was lined many deep with natives. This of itself was a striking sight to European eyes. The road at the dockyard was kept clear by European troops, along the Esplanade by native troops, and through the native town by the police. The most perfect order was kept by the populace, who never pressed forward on the troops, but remained absolutely quiet.

A squadron of the 3rd Hussars headed the procession, wearing white sun helmets, and mounted on grey horses. They were followed by a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery and a squadron of Poonah Horse. Then came the chief military officers of the Bombay Presidency, and a detachment of the Governor of Bombay's body-guard, followed by four carriages containing the Governor of Bombay and his staff. Three carriages came next containing his Royal Highness's staff, and close upon these were three containing the Viceroy's staff. Next came the carriage containing his Royal Highness and the Viceroy, accompanied by a detachment of the Viceroy's body-guard. These were succeeded by carriages with native Princes, one conveying Sir Salar Jung and the remaining representatives of the absent Nizam. Eleven carriages followed containing the leading civilians of the Bombay Presidency, and the procession was brought to a close by a squadron of Bombay Lancers.

To his Royal Highness the spectacle which the line of procession presented must have been one of extraordinary interest. For five miles on each hand were dense throngs of natives, not in the cold grey dresses we are accustomed to in England, but in the picturesque white costumes of the East. Here and there in the white mass was the dark robe of some Parsee, who affects a soberer colour than the majority of his race. On each side of his Royal Highness was a sea of red turbans of many shapes, five miles long, extending from the dockyard to Parell, broken only by the white, close-wrapped turbans of some group of Mohammedans, or the peculiar and unshapely headgear of the Parsee. In the native town the police who kept the route formed, with their dark blue dresses, massive belts, and yellow turbans, a striking contrast to the background of white which filled the footpaths and every window and shop-front. Native ladies did not disdain to be present in the crowd, and their brilliant gold and silver embroidered garments added to the gorgeous variety of the spectacle which greeted his Royal Highness's eyes. On the other hand, viewing the procession from the spectator's point of view, it was but a passing glimpse that anyone could have either of the Prince or of any of the native chiefs who had come to Bombay to honour their future lord.

THE PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY LEVEE.

It was in the great reception-room of the Government House at Parell that the Prince of Wales, upon the morning of his thirty-fourth birthday, Tuesday, Nov. 9, assumed the state of an Indian potentate. The reception-room is large and handsome, having vestibules running along each side with arched openings. Behind the throne of the Prince of Wales hung a large portrait of the Queen. The throne itself, made by Messrs. Hamilton, of Calcutta, was of silver, thrown up by a panel behind of crimson velvet; upon the top were the Prince of Wales's feathers, also in silver. The throne was placed on a crimson carpet, with the Royal arms blazoned upon it, extending about half-way over the room. To the right of the throne was a state chair. The Prince's suite were ranged to his left. Behind the Prince's chair stood attendants dressed in scarlet, with Prince of Wales's feathers embroidered on breast and turban, holding moorchuls and purhoorna, the mystic emblems of Indian royalty. The first are peacock-tail fans. The tail is not extended, as we often see it in Eastern fans, but closed, as when the bird is walking. The purhoorna are fly-flappers, made of the feathers of the hoorna bird, embroidered with gold and set with precious stones. There were some attendants with large hand-punkahs of crimson embroidered with gold Prince of Wales's feathers. Each Prince as he arrived was met on the road, 500 yards from Government House, by Major Sartorius, or by one of the other aides-de-camp to the Prince. This officer escorted them to Government House, in front of which was drawn up a guard of honour of 250 men of the 2nd Queen's; whose bands struck up a lively air at their approach. A salute of from twenty-one to fifteen guns, in accordance with their rank, was fired at their arrival and departure. At the door the visitor was received by Major P. D. Henderson, with an aide-de-camp, and conducted to the presence of his Royal Highness. Each Prince was accompanied by from six to nine of his principal nobles, and



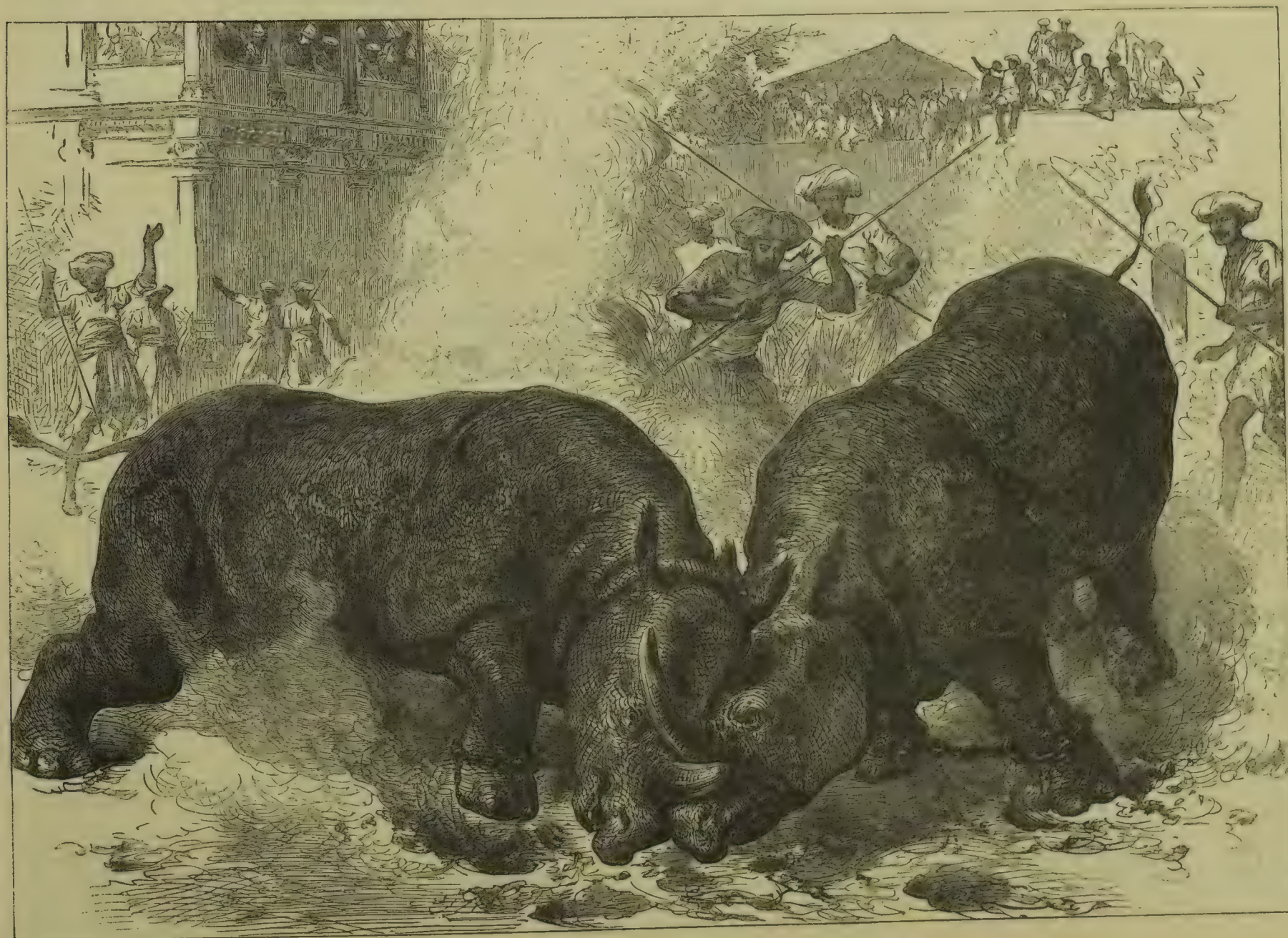
BOMBAY PARSEES WITH AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE PRINCE.



THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA, VISITED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.



THE PRINCE'S LEVEE AT BOMBAY: RECEIVING THE MAHARANA OF OUDEYPORE.



EXHIBITION OF RHINOCEROS-FIGHTING AT BARODA.

by the Political Resident at his Court. The Prince of Wales rose from his seat, and in the case of a principal chief walked forward to the edge of his carpet to receive him. Upon the coming up of the chief the Prince shook him by his hand, and conducted him to the seat on the right of the throne. On the right of the chief was placed the Political Resident, and beyond him the nobles, or sirdars, as they are called, according to their rank. Upon the Prince's left sat his suite and other officers in the order of their rank. A few minutes' conversation then took place, and Major Henderson introduced the attendant sirdars to the Prince. These each offered a nuzzur, or present, of five gold mohurs to the Prince. The offerings are presented on a folded handkerchief laid upon the hands placed together. These were touched by the Prince in token of recognition, and were then remitted, as no presents were to be offered in return. In the case of Sir Salar Jung, who appeared with a deputation on the part of the Nizam, 103 gold mohurs were offered and similarly remitted. The ceremony of Attar and Pan was then gone through. This consists in a slight sprinkling with attar of roses, the pan being a small portion of betel-nut, which is received, but not put into the mouth. In each case his Royal Highness presented the attar and pan to the Prince or Rajah, while Major Henderson presented them to the attendant sirdars. This concluded the visit, and his Royal Highness then accompanied his visitor to the edge of the carpet if he had received him at the edge. In the case of princes of secondary rank the Prince received and left them at the middle of the carpet, while those of less importance were received at three paces from the throne, or by his Royal Highness merely standing before it. All these things are governed by a strict law of precedence.

NATIVE PRINCES OF WESTERN INDIA.

We may here speak of some great personages who were introduced to his Royal Highness at Bombay upon this occasion. There was one, the Maharana of Oudeypore, remarkable, among so many rich costumes, for plainness of attire; all was white cotton, a gold belt hung over his left shoulder, by which, Rajpoot-like, his shield was suspended, and thus, with his tulwar in hand, he met his future Emperor. He is a young man, rather dark for a native of India, very slightly pock-marked, and with a small moustache; the expression of the face was rather heavy and unintellectual. He seemed of a backward turn, and had a tendency to hang in the rear of his own followers, who were all very gorgeously attired. This Maharana of Oudeypore, or Meywar, whose name is Dheraj Sumbhoo Singh, is the greatest of the Rajpoot Princes, who trace their descent from the mythical hero Rana, far back in antiquity. Meywar, north of the Bombay Presidency, is a territory about 150 miles long and 130 miles broad, with a population of 1,200,000. The city of Oudeypore is noted for the highly ornate and beautiful architecture of its palaces and temples, built on the edge of a lake.

Another great native Prince, whose acquaintance was made at Bombay, was his Highness the Jyaje Rao Scindia, Maharajah of Gwalior. It should be observed that the Mahratta potentates of Western India are now valuable allies of the British Government. Scindia was overthrown in the Sepoy War of 1858, by a rebellion headed by Tantia Topee and the Ranees or Dowager Princesses of Jhansi, at the instigation of Nana Sahib. He was restored by the British force under Sir Hugh Rose, now Lord Strathnairn, who stormed the rock-fortress of Gwalior. The Mahrattas, till their defeat by Lord Lake and other British commanders, at the beginning of this century, possessed the greater part of the Deccan, and Poonah was the capital of their dominion. The Prince of Wales went to visit the Maharajah Scindia, at Gwalior, about the end of January.

Of the other Mahratta potentates one of the most important is his Highness Tookjee Rao Holkar, Maharajah of Indore. He reigns over a territory extending about one hundred miles, with a population of nearly one million, on the banks of the Nerbudda river, and at the foot of the Vindhya mountains. The Holkar family of Indore during a century or more disputed with the Scindia of Gwalior the chief dominion in the Mahratta States; the present Rao Holkar is a firm and faithful ally of the British Government. He too was to meet the Prince of Wales again upon another occasion, before his Royal Highness left India.

The Maharajah of Jeypore, whose name is Siramudi Sewaee Ram Sing, is, like Holkar, a Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India. The province of Jeypore, about the size of Ireland, with a million and a half of people, is situated in the very middle of Hindostan, south of Delhi, and north of the Mahratta States. Its inhabitants are Rajpoots and Brahmans, with several inferior races. The Prince of Wales visited Jeypore in the first days of February.

THE ILLUMINATIONS OF BOMBAY.

The birthday of the Prince of Wales was kept as a general holiday. Our Artist made sketches of the illuminations at Bombay that night. The Prince went through the town in a carriage with Lord Northbrook, but he had previously gone across the harbour and through the fleet in the steam-yacht *May Frere* to enjoy the brilliant display. The following description was written that same evening:—"It was dark when the Prince left the fleet, but the darkness only served to let him see the illumination of the great war-ships and of the forest of 150 merchantmen, stretching all around, which are riding at anchor on the placid waters of this ample harbour. All along the main decks of the ships-of-war blazed a myriad fires of many colours; coloured fires also flashed from the portholes, and also upon the yard-arms were coloured fires burning. Rockets ascended into the heavens, and broke into innumerable cascades of countless sparks, dimming the great bright stars, which flash and blaze in the cloudless tropical sky with a brilliancy we never see at home. From all the merchant ships rose countless rockets and flashed variously coloured fires. The waters sparkled and flashed with rainbow hues. The whole harbour was ablaze with light. In the Fort the illumination, though different in

kind, was very effective. Oil lamps of all colours traced out the features of the buildings with an effect which is striking in all Eastern illuminations. On the Esplanade which runs between the Fort and the sea, and which also stretches for nearly three quarters of a mile between the Fort and the native town, the effect was really splendid. The arches, beneath which the Prince had passed, were now, not exactly resplendent, but radiant with soft, pretty lights. The Queen's statue was also lit up, and had the same subdued lustre. Beyond the Esplanade the blaze of the native town began—the blaze as of a great conflagration. The line of houses which connects the Fort with the native town is the Parsee quarter of the city, and the Parsees, having no fatherland of their own, but being strangers in a hospitable land, are extremely loyal subjects of the British Crown. They had accordingly illuminated in grand style. The public or municipal illuminations consisted of arches, stars, and wheels; theirs consisted of glass chandeliers, many-coloured glass lamps, and Chinese lanterns. The Elphinstone-circle, which is a lofty and handsome crescent of merchant's offices, the imposing Townhall, and the New Bank of Bombay, were all superbly illuminated by lines of lamps. Lamps and lanterns were hung across the streets of the Fort, and in many places in beautiful festoons, while, amid the blaze of so much light, the flags and streamers fluttered gaily in the night breeze. The Bombay Club was splendidly lit up with oil-lamps, which also traced out the outlines of the building. Over its front were three lines of arches, and from the centre of each hung a large coloured Chinese lantern. In the Fort the narrow streets were crowded, and along the broad walks of the Esplanade were thronging thousands on thousands of people. The sight to European eyes would be weird for its strangeness, were it not grand. Beneath the glimmering of blazing lights on every street the white flowing robes of the natives enhanced the bright cheerfulness of the scene, and their red turbans added to the glow of colour which comes from a hundred thousand lights. When the Royal procession approached the crowd separated of its own accord to allow his Royal Highness and the Viceroy and their suites to pass. They were escorted by a squadron of the 3rd Hussars, and were loudly cheered by the natives as they passed. In the Parsee portion of the town flowers were thrown upon the Royal carriage, and packets of sweetmeats were also showered down upon the Prince. His Royal Highness could not but be amazed at the splendour of the illuminations. The bungalows occupied by the native Princes were brilliantly lighted up. The compounds which surround them were all gleaming with lamps. Every tree and shrub was alight with lamps of every colour. The large bungalows of Malabar-hill, and the smaller and less imposing ones of Colaba, were all illuminated. From Malabar Point, where the Viceroy was residing, to Colaba Lighthouse; from the Black Bay, across the island, and to the farthest ship in the harbour, there was one unbroken blaze of light; over the whole area of seven miles the illumination extended."

At four o'clock in the afternoon his Royal Highness visited the Admirals, crossing the harbour in his state barge, while the fleet was illuminated and salutes were fired. On landing he was received by the Viceroy and the Governor, with whom he drove through the streets of the city to see the street illuminations. He afterwards dined at the Governor's mansion; and, in returning thanks when his health was drunk, expressed the pleasure that he felt at his reception in Bombay. He had, he said, always wished to see India; and he should never forget his thirty-fourth birthday, passed in a city of that great empire of the Queen. A dinner was given by the Prince to the crews of the *Serapis* and *Osborne*.

THE PRINCE AND THE NATIVE CHILDREN.

On the following day (Wednesday, Nov. 10) his Royal Highness returned the visits of the Guicowar of Baroda, the Maharana of Meywar, the Maharajah of Kolapore, the second-class chiefs of Kattywar, the Sirdars of the Deccan and the Concan, and the Southern Mahratta Jagheerdars. He afterwards held a numerous-attended Levée, and then went to the grand open-air treat given to 11,000 native school children, in the Oval Meadow, near the Government Offices. He was there greeted with a novel and peculiar, but not less graceful, sort of compliment on the part of the fair sex. A beautiful Parsee girl, attired in pink satin, whose name was Miss Dhumbae Ardaseer Wadia, came up to his Royal Highness and Sir Philip Wodehouse, laden with wreaths or garlands of jasmine. She held up one of them before the Prince, who at first took it with his hand, mistaking her intention; upon which she offered another wreath to the Governor. Sir Philip, more experienced in these matters, bowed his head, and allowed her to place the garland over his neck. When the Prince saw this, he smiled and attempted to hang his own garland round his neck in a similar fashion; but Miss Wadia promptly undertook and performed the little office, after which she gave him a bouquet of roses, jasmine, and yellow Christmas flowers. A band of Hindoo girls then sang an anthem, in the Mahratta language, followed by Parsee girls, with the same in the language of Guzerat, expressing their joy at the Prince's arrival and their fervent wishes for his happiness. His Royal Highness was accompanied here by the Governor of Bombay, the Duke of Sutherland, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Michael Westropp, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Manockjee Cursetjee, and the Hon. Vishwanath Mandlik. He seemed to be greatly interested in the sight of the assembled native children. In the evening, or rather at night, the Prince went to the ball of the Byculla Club, and remained till two o'clock, dancing vigorously.

On the next day, Thursday (Nov. 11), the Prince returned the visits of the Maharajahs and native chiefs. His Royal Highness then visited an enormous marquee erected on the Esplanade, where upwards of 2000 sailors, marines, and soldiers were entertained at a banquet given in honour of his visit. He won the men's hearts by moving among them, drinking their health, and finally making a speech. He afterwards laid the foundation-stone of the Elphinstone docks with all Masonic ceremonial, amidst an immense concourse of spectators. An address was presented to him by the Brethren, to which his

Royal Highness replied. The business was performed with full Masonic mysteries. The Prince, on arriving, entered a robing-room, from which he emerged with his Masonic emblems as Grand Master of the craft. A huge marquee was erected on the site of the dock, and this was tastefully decorated. At the approach of the Royal cortège the Masons, of whom 550 were present as representatives of various Lodges, moved forward from the entrance and formed a row two deep on each side. All were in full Masonic costume, and the display of the coloured aprons and sashes over Parsee, Hindoo, and Mussulman robes had a very curious appearance. Then came a grand procession of Masonic officials with all sorts of mystic titles—stewards and wardens, tylers and pursuivants, organists and registrars, deacons and grand masters, and lastly, following the Prince, the grand sword-bearer. The Prince having taken his place, the stone was laid with imposing Masonic form. Captain Henry Morland, Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and Mr. Justice Gibbs, District Grand Master of Freemasonry in Bombay, were the principal officers of the craft who received and assisted his Royal Highness.

THE CAVE-TEMPLES OF ELEPHANTA.

The Prince went on the Friday, with a party of 400 ladies and gentlemen, invited by the Governor of Bombay, to visit the famous Caves of Elephanta. The Isle of Elephanta is five miles south-east of the island upon which Bombay stands, and four steam-boats conveyed the party, arriving about sunset. The ancient cave-temples here are soon reached by a steep ascent from the landing-place, on the south side of the island. These artificial caves are called by the natives Lenen (Laina). Proceeding about 300 yards to the right, a rude figure of an immense elephant is approached, which is cut out of the rock. This statue, called by the natives Garapore, gives name to the island. It is 13 ft. long, much mutilated, and rapidly decaying. In 1814 the head and neck fell from the body, in which there are three large fissures. Farther on is the grand entrance of a magnificent temple, with huge massive columns, hewn in the basaltic mountain. The entrance is by a large front, having two enormous pillars and pilasters, which form three openings, the rock above being thick, steep, and covered with luxuriant brushwood. The appearance of the interior is grand and impressive; long rows of columns close in perspective on all sides; the roof, formed of the solid rock, is flat and appears to be entirely supported by the huge pillars only, the capitals of which are flattened down as if by the ponderous weight. The whole is almost obscured in darkness, with a faint light from the entrance. The general aspect of the gigantic stone figures, ranged along the wall and hewn out of the massy rock, with the cavernous temple, is sombre, but magnificently grand. This singular edifice is composed of three portions—viz., first: The Great Temple, 135 ft. broad and 130½ ft. long, having two smaller edifices on each side, which stand opposite to each other, lying east and west, the grand entrance facing the north. The plan being regular, there are eight pillars and pilasters at each of the sides, the only deviation from this being a small square excavation, which appears on the right as the temple is passed. At the end of the temple are two small excavations which face each other, the pillars of which are equidistant, ranged in parallel straight lines, but crossed by other strong and mighty ranges, running in the opposite directions, and at right angles, which have an elegant appearance. Their form, size, and ornaments are different, which is not, however, at first apparent to the eye. Their pedestals are square, 32 ft. high each, on the top of which is a broad bandage, and above that a circular astragal and two polygonic fillets, over which is a short round fluted shaft, which forms a fourth column, but diminishes with a curve towards the top, on which is a circular cincture of heads; and this winds round it like a fillet which resembles leaves, the lower part of which appears just below the cincture and the superior part above it, till it ends in an ornamental circle of overhanging cusps. This ornament is divided from the round cushion by a narrow band which composes the capital of the column; the fluted form is in beautiful unison with the fluted shaft below, which gives it its character. The circumference is bound by a flat fillet which supports a square plinth, on which is the architrave that slopes down in scrolls on each side, held together with a band which meets the large transverse rocky beam which connects the entire range of pillars. At the front, within the principal entrance, stands a bold gigantic bust of a three-headed deity (to whom this temple was most probably dedicated), by some supposed to represent the Triform representation of Shiva, by others the Hindoo Trinity of Bramah, Vishnu, and Shiva. Down to the breast, about one third length, it is 18 ft. high and about 23 ft. wide. This is the most remarkable specimen, although only one out of a profusion of sculptured figures representing different subjects of the Brahminical mythology. The period and author of these extraordinary works are unknown, but their antiquity does not appear very remote. The stone of which they are constructed is of a mouldering nature, and is already decayed in many parts. An old sergeant of the veteran battalion takes charge of the caves, and is particularly civil and attentive to visitors. They generally choose this as a picnic place, for which it is admirably adapted.

In these cave-temples of Elephanta, on Nov. 12, the Governor of Bombay had prepared for the Prince of Wales and his other guests an ample feast spread on tables ranged in front of those sculptures, representing the Hindoo mythological Triad. The entertainment was very pleasant and successful; and when, after the usual loyal toast, the caverns to their remotest recesses were illuminated with red, green, and blue fire, the weird beauty of the spectacle was extremely impressive. It was a novel sensation for the company seated at the tables spread for their repast in that strange place of ancient heathen worship, which was illuminated for the occasion, and where the huge and fantastic shapes of monstrous idols appeared more preternatural in the glare of red and blue

lights burning at each side. The raised table, occupied by the Governor, the Prince, and about twenty other guests of rank and dignity, was placed immediately before and below the great sculptured group of the Trimurti, representing the god Shiva with three faces and three pair of hands; as Brahma, the Creator, holding a gourd; as Vishnu, the Preserver, with a lotus flower; and as Rudra, the Destroyer, with a deadly serpent of the cobra species. Another work of sculpture, to the right hand of the Prince as he sat, was the half-male half-female representation of Shiva; on his left hand was Shiva again, in some different phase of manifestation; and there was the marriage of Shiva with Parvati, and the conflict between Shiva and a ten-headed giant. The company of English ladies and gentlemen, nevertheless, contrived to enjoy their banquet without too much dread of those grim conceptions of Hindoo fancy. They afterwards saw a grand display of fireworks on the heights of that mountainous island, and then went back in the steam-boats to Bombay. The return voyage was through the fleet. Every ship was illuminated from truck to water-line, while hundreds of rockets and shells, bursting high in air, poured out into the dark night their floods of many-tinted radiance, and Royal salutes and the strains of the anthem "God Bless the Prince of Wales" broke the stillness. After a tour round the marine illuminations, the Prince landed near upon midnight.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT POONAH.

On Saturday, Nov. 13, his Royal Highness went with Sir Philip Wodehouse to Poonah, about eighty miles from Bombay. The situation of Poonah is very fine. It stands in a beautiful plain surrounded by hills, and well watered by the rivers Moota and Moola. In the centre of the town is the hill of Parbutty, and, as it is about 2000 feet above the sea, it has not such a severe trial of the hot weather as other parts of India. Mahabaleshwar, the hill sanitarium of Bombay, is not far distant, which gives Poonah another advantage. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was at the main expense of supplying water to the town. Lady Falkland pronounced the view of Poonah from the Saugam, or junction of the rivers Moola and Moota, to be "perfectly enchanting."

The special train conveying his Royal Highness and the Governor from Bombay reached Poonah at half-past four. The Prince was received on the platform by Major-General Lord Mark Ker, General Sir C. Staveley, the Commander-in-Chief, being late. The station was beautifully decorated with pendent banners. The Prince inspected the European guard of honour and then entered the state carriage with the Governor. The procession was under the escort of a battery of artillery, the Poonah horse, and the governor's body-guard. The road was lined with native infantry of the Poonah division. Opposite the Sassoon Hospital a beautiful triumphal arch of Persian architecture had been erected, with a Persian inscription welcoming the Prince. Under the arch was a platform occupied by European ladies, officers, and civilians, and the leading Parsee and Mohammedan inhabitants. When the Prince reached this spot an address of welcome was read by Khan Bahadoor Pestonjee, a member of the Legislative Council. The address was contained in a beautiful massive silver casket. The Prince made a brief and appropriate reply, and the procession passed on over the Singaum bridge, where it broke off, the Prince driving on to Gunesh Khind, the palatial residence erected by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. There, after a state dinner, a reception was held in the ball-room and drawing-room. At the Prince's suggestion, an informal dance was added to the programme, the company dispersing at midnight. The Prince danced several quadrilles. On the Sunday morning Canon Duckworth privately performed Divine service at Gunesh Khind. The Prince drove out in the afternoon; but in the evening he attended service at St. Mary's.

On the Monday morning, at six o'clock, the Prince, attended by fifteen of the Royal party, rode from Gunesh Khind to the hill, three or four miles off, on which stands the famous temple of Parbutty. The air was cool and bracing, and all enjoyed the ride. Upon arriving at the hill the Prince and his friends got upon elephants to proceed up the long and fatiguing flight of stone steps that lead to the temple. There are several hundred of these steps, which are some 8 ft. deep, and are all laid upon a slope. The elephant is the only animal that could be safely used for the ascent, on account of the slipperiness of the stones, worn smooth by the feet of pilgrims. In external appearance the temple resembles a fortress. Outside the small gate through which the visitor enters is a stone image of the sacred bull. In the courtyard a very spirited image of a bull is to be seen facing that of Shiva. The god is placed far back in the gloom, and can only be seen from a distance; but the worshippers resort here sometimes to the number of two thousand in a day. Every pilgrim gives money. There are little tomblike chapels for gods around—one of Gunputty, the God of Wisdom; one of the Goddess of Love, another for the God of Light; and, of course, one of Parbutty, the wife of Shiva. From the walls there is a magnificent view of the plains with the hills beyond. The field of the battle of Kirkee is a couple of miles away.

In the afternoon a review of the Poonah military division was held near the racecourse. The troops on the ground comprised two batteries and a half of Royal Artillery, with Sappers and Miners, and two brigades—the first consisting of the 7th Fusiliers, the 15th Grenadiers N.I., the 8th Regiment N.I., and the 15th N.I. The second brigade was composed of the 15th European Regiment, the 13th N.I., the 17th N.I., and the 19th N.I. The whole were commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir C. Staveley, with the divisional staff. The troops were drawn up in line, north and south, three hundred yards from the Grand Stand, the artillery on the flanks. The Prince of Wales was on horseback, accompanied by the Lieutenant-General and staff.

On the afternoon of Nov. 17, having returned to Bombay, his Royal Highness presented new colours to the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, or Marine Battalion. There were on the

parade the 3rd Hussars, 2nd Queen's, 1st Bombay Lancers, Poonah Horse, troops of artillery, garrison battery, and two native regiments. The Prince was accompanied by Governor Sir Philip Wodehouse, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Staveley, and the Duke of Sutherland. His Royal Highness expressed the pleasure he felt in presenting colours to such a distinguished regiment, and in seeing native troops for the second time. He congratulated them all on their soldierlike appearance and steadiness under arms. The Prince begged Colonel Carnegie the favour of allowing him to take possession of the old colours of the regiment, which in two years would have completed a century. He said he would give them a prominent place in his house. The native people showed great loyalty by their cheers and behaviour.

THE PARSEES, AND "TOWER OF SILENCE."

Among the curious objects seen by the Prince at Bombay was the place on Malabar Hill where the Parsees expose their dead to the fowls of the air, instead of the ordinary mode of sepulture. The Tower of Silence is a lofty square inclosure, without roof or covering of any kind. The top of the high wall is always thronged with huge vultures and kites, which live and thrive on the bodies of the dead. The dead are carried into the centre of the inclosure and there left to be devoured by the birds of prey. His Royal Highness also visited the Hindoo burning-ground, the flame of which, night and day, is kept alive, near the shore of Back Bay. At Bombay, and in other towns of India, one constantly meets in the streets a funeral procession, in which the corpse is carried aloft on a stretcher on the shoulders of the bearers. The face is exposed and painted in gay colours. Men playing on screeching native pipes, and a tom-tom, or native drum, frequently head the procession on its way to consign the corpse to the flames. The Prince of Wales, of course, took notice of these Indian customs.

The Parsees constitute the wealthiest and most influential part of the native population, not only in Bombay, but in other towns of Western India. They formerly occupied Surat and the adjacent districts of Guzerat, whither they had come from Persia, or rather from Media and Bactria, and the provinces on the Oxus, north of Afghanistan, after the Mussulman conquest of those provinces. They still cherish the religious faith of the Zend-Avesta, that of the Magi, or priesthood founded by Zoroaster 500 or 600 years before Christ. It is a system of lofty and ascetic morality, connected with a theistic belief not at all irrational, and with a ritual in which fire, that of the sun more especially, is revered as the symbol of the Deity.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BARODA.

The visit of his Royal Highness to Baroda, on Friday, Nov. 19, with his entertainment there, during several days, by the boy-prince entitled Guicowar, and by his able Minister, Sir Madhava Rao, was a remarkable episode of his Indian progress. The Prince travelled from Bombay, a distance of 260 miles, by a night special train on the railway. He was met at the station by the young Guicowar and Sir Madhava Rao, with the British Resident, and a numerous staff and suite. There was a guard of honour of the 83rd Regiment, there in garrison; half a troop of artillery was also drawn up. The escort was composed of the Bombay Lancers, 3rd Hussars, and detachments of Baroda cavalry and infantry. There were twelve gigantic elephants, curiously painted and magnificently caparisoned. When the Prince appeared with the Guicowar the bands played and a salute was fired. They entered a golden howdah, hung with cloth of gold trappings. The Guicowar was on his right, Sir Madhava Rao behind. In front was a row of elephants all kneeling. The suite followed on elephants, and a procession was formed. The road for a mile and a half to the Residency was ornamented with garlands; and there were numerous triumphal arches bearing the inscriptions, "Welcome to the Prince," "God Bless the Prince." First went footmen in white and scarlet, carrying gay banners and spears; next came men in scarlet and white, with banderoles, then marshalsmen on horseback. Over the Prince's head was a state umbrella, and on each side men waving cloths of gold, yaks' tails, and peacock-feather fans. The route to the cantonments was lined with Indian cavalry. Mounted gentlemen, seebondies, matchlock men, Indian bands mounted, and the Baroda Sowars, made up the array of this triumphal march. At the entrance were four gold and silver native chariots, drawn by oxen, with gilt and silver horns, and with trappings of the richest tissues. Sowars of the 9th and 22nd Native Infantry were in line on the left of the route. A Royal salute was fired, and the Prince's standard run up. Upon his entering the Residency grounds he alighted at the steps where the chiefs, the staff, and domestics were assembled, and led the Guicowar up to the reception-hall.

The Guicowar, after a short stay at the British Residency, went to his own palace in the town. At three o'clock the Prince and suite drove to Motteebagh, to visit the Guicowar and afterwards the Maharanee, who expressed high gratification at the Prince's visit and the honour done to Baroda. The Prince then proceeded to the arena through the native city. The streets were lined with soldiers without arms and police. An exciting entertainment was provided—wrestlers, elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, and ram fights. There were thousands of spectators; and in the town at night there were illuminations. The Prince dined with the officers of the native infantry regiments stationed at Baroda.

A hunting party took place in the demesne of the Muckunpoora Palace, eight miles from Baroda, on the Saturday. The Prince of Wales and suite went by railway to that place, where they found elephants, ox-carts, horses, and shikarees. The Prince first examined the cheetahs, hunting leopards or cats with hooded eyes. They purred like cats and were five in number. There was also a fine stand of falcons. The Prince then mounted an ox-cart with the Duke of Sutherland, and the rest of the suite followed on similar vehicles, which

permit the sportsmen to approach the black buck, as those deer are accustomed to such vehicles traversing the country. The elephants and sowars in the rear halted. After a short time herds of black buck were seen, much wilder than usual. At last a cheetah was slipped from the cart at a herd some fifty yards distant, and singled out a buck, which bounded with amazing springs across the plain. The cheetah, being distanced, gave up at 500 yards—the longest run ever seen, as the animal generally gives up after the failure of his first rush. The party drove on to a vast plain called the Preserve. It then divided, and deer were seen again, but very wild. The company was still too large; but at last, the cheetah, unhooded, dashed from the cart at a herd and pulled down a buck, which was engaged in fighting with another, in less than a minute, holding it by the throat till men ran up to kill it. But it was difficult to induce the leopard to let go. The blood of the deer was given to the other cheetahs. The sportsmen mounted the carts again, and in half an hour got near another herd. This time two cheetahs were slipped, and each pulled down its deer. By this time the sun was becoming powerful. There had been enough of cheetah-hunting, and the Prince preferred to try for a shot.

His Royal Highness stayed at the British Residency, but went again to the Motee Bagh, a palace of the Guicowar, to receive the hospitality of that youthful Sovereign. This was on Sunday, Nov. 21, in the evening, when the Prince and his suite, with Sir R. Meade, Mr. Melville, and Sir Bartle Frere, drove from the Residency, through the streets and the road, which was all lighted up, to the old palace of the Guicowar. A most curious spectacle was presented along the route. Chinese lanterns and oil-lamps were suspended in double lines from frameworks of bamboo and lattice. Every house was illuminated with blue lights and firepots. At intervals troops of horse and foot were drawn up. On the bridges stood figures draped in most fantastic costumes. Their faces were painted chalky white; they wore wigs of scarlet ribbed with gold, and robes of tissue, tinselled; their hair was powdered, and dressed fantastically, or drooping over wan faces with piercing black eyes. Similar figures were grouped on stands on the road; they were brilliantly lighted up, and the lights on masses of white-clothed figures produced an extraordinary effect, along the line of three miles to the old palace. Amid this strange array an escort of the 3rd Hussars pulled up between the Guicowar's cavalry. At the Motee Bagh the Prince was received by the Guicowar and Sir Madhava Rao, Prime Minister. His Royal Highness dined at the mess of the 22nd Native Infantry Regiment. On the Monday he was shooting quail at a place forty or fifty miles from Baroda, and on Tuesday he enjoyed the sport of boar-hunting, which in India is called "pig-sticking." He took leave of the Guicowar of Baroda on Tuesday evening, and travelled back to Bombay by a night train, arriving at nine on Wednesday morning. The Prince at once embarked on board the Serapis, which left Bombay on the Thursday (Nov. 25) for Colombo, Ceylon.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT GOA.

The voyage of his Royal Highness in the Serapis, from Bombay to Ceylon, was successfully performed, with a stoppage on Saturday, the 27th, at the Portuguese settlement of Goa, where the Prince landed, and was courteously received by the Portuguese Viceroy. He and his suite came off in an eighteen-oar galley, the oarsmen wearing scarlet caps with very antique silver plaques. A crowd of respectable citizens received the Prince and the Governor, the natives being very eager to obtain a sight of the illustrious visitor. The Prince passed along the line of sepoy and the Portuguese corps to the Government House. The Governor presented the principal officials, after which the Prince and the Governor, with their suites, embarked on board two steam-launches and proceeded up the river to old Goa—half an hour's run. There the Prince inspected the monuments of the ancient greatness and departed splendour of the Portuguese settlement. The quays and the old arsenal are now ruins, as are also the Government buildings. Convents, monasteries, churches, and palaces crown the heights, and the shores are lined with cocoanut and palm trees, with a densely-wooded background. The Prince landed and drove with his suite, in two carriages, under the ancient gateway of Vasco de Gama, under which every Viceroy of Goa must pass. He visited St. Catherine's Cathedral, passing the Palace of the Inquisition and the Church of St. Caetan, built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. This church possesses a noble interior, with many rich shrines. There were a few native Christian women praying, but no crowd. The Prince walked round and examined the shrines; and next, in litters called mancheels, or on foot, the party proceeded to the Jesuits' Church, a very fine edifice, with a curious shrine of St. Francis Xavier. The altar is of marble, and was presented by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It has silver and bronze ornaments, with relics, and the windows have oyster-shell films instead of glass. The Prince inspected the solid gold and chased silver vessels containing the sacred elements, and the quaint cabinets, which are most interesting. The visitors re-embarked in the steam-launches and returned to Panjim. Here the Governor and suite went with the Prince on board the Serapis, and were received with a Royal salute. The Governor lunched with the Prince, and the visit appeared to afford great gratification to all parties. The Governor returned to shore under a salute.

THE PRINCE NET-FISHING.

His Royal Highness made an excursion to the shore north of Aquada, where a sandy beach seemed to promise good net-fishing. The Prince turned out in fishing-clothes; the Duke of Sutherland, General Probyn, Dr. Fayer, and Captain Glyn, appeared in an appropriate if not a neat attire. Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Alfred Paget, Mr. Grey, Colonel Ellis, Lord Carington, and Mr. Knollys did not go. The boat was towed out by a launch, and a rocket sent up to announce the departure from the Serapis. The fires lighted on the beach showed where the first party were drawing the nets, but before the Prince reached the shore a breaker struck the stern of the boat and



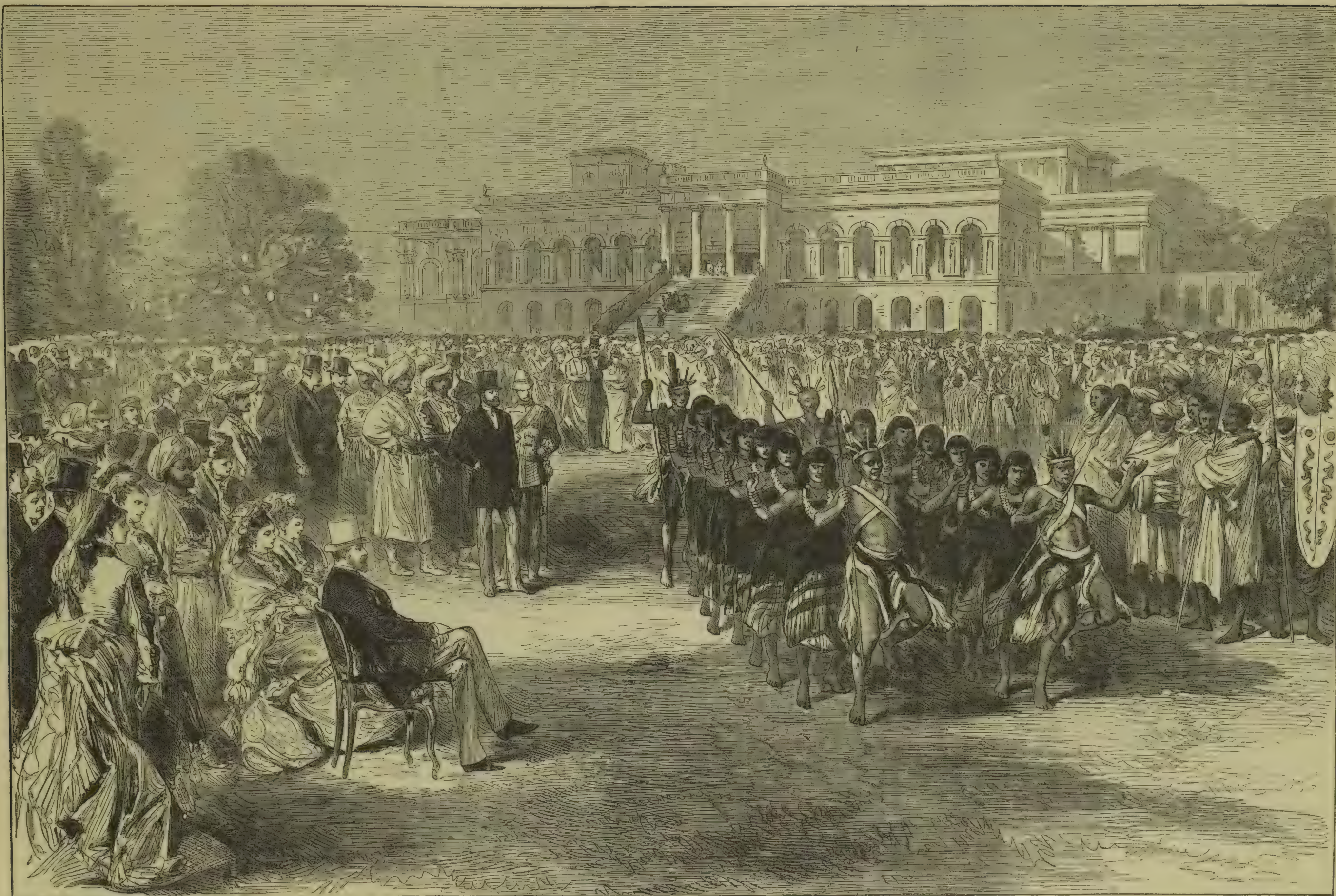
THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA OF GWALIOR.



THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CALCUTTA.



THE PRINCE OF WALES SEEING A DANCE OF WILD HILLMEN AT CALCUTTA.

drenched him and the Duke of Sutherland, who sat beside him, from the back downwards. It was just enough to laugh at—the sea water was warm and the beach was near. The scene was picturesque. The natives had come down, and watched the proceedings with great interest. They are credited with a strong love of sport, for, as fuel was not abundant for the fire on the beach, they came down, it is said, with part of their own houses and contributed them to the fire. The fishing was pleasant, if not profitable. The sailors, half naked, quite delighted at seeing the Prince and his friends working in the water, waded and swam in the surf, hauling at the seine; but the big fish were not in the way, and, after three draws of the net, there remained on the beach only thirty *kate* (maiden ray) and some dozens of a fish like a sardine, only somewhat larger, which were next morning, when cooked, certainly inferior to the Mediterranean article, and tasted, according to a high authority, "like flannel stuffed with pins." Still there was the sense of doing something, and there was plenty of laughter as the surf broke on the beach. At midnight the Prince and his party returned to the *Serapis*, wet to the skin, and woke the sleepers to tell them what had happened, and very glad was everyone to see all safe on board again.

The *Serapis* again put in to land on the 29th, at Beypore, where the Prince went up the river in his steam-boat, towing a small boat, from which he shot three otters. His Royal Highness did not land, on account of the prevalence of cholera in the district. After a consultation with the local authorities, who went on board the *Serapis*, it was decided to go on to Colombo the same day. The Prince entertained the Madras officials at lunch on board the *Serapis* in the morning. Many boats were on the river, and the quaint costumes of the people presented a curious spectacle.

CEYLON.

The Prince landed at Colombo on Dec. 1. Salutes were fired from the fleet and the shore in honour of the Princess's birthday. The Governor (the Right Hon. W. H. Gregory), Major-General J. A. Street, C.B., the Hon. A. N. Birch, and staff lunched on board the *Serapis*. At four o'clock the Prince landed officially. The Governor presented the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the principal gentlemen. There was an immense, enthusiastic, but tractable crowd, and the Executive Council presented an address, to which the Prince made a gracious reply. The Municipality also presented an address, in a beautiful casket, characteristic of Colombo. The Prince was much pleased with the sight of the novel tropical vegetation. The carriages drove through the town amid a continuous triumph. The procession passed through the principal routes and by the chief buildings round by the seashore to Government House. The Prince returned to the *Serapis* at dusk, and the Governor-General and his suite dined on board. The decorations of the town, especially the triumphal arches, constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Alfred Wise, were something new. As Ceylon is not only a great fruit store and conservatory of grandly painted flowers, but also the home of the elephant, he made arches of effigies of these magnificent creatures—arches of elephants composed of canvas and rich Oriental blossoms, arches representing the king of Ceylon beasts entwining trunks and tusks, and upraising their heads to let the Prince pass under.

THE PRINCE AT KANDY.

The arrival of the Prince at Kandy was an important incident of the Royal progress in Ceylon. It is thus described by the *Standard* correspondent:—"At the Kandy railway station, which was charmingly decorated in the same style as that at Colombo, were the guard of honour of the 57th, the band of the old Ceylon Rifles, and the police band, the officials of the place, and the great Kandyan chiefs. These last were marvels to behold, and their costume was most singular and gorgeous. Upon their heads they wore pincushion-shaped hats of about eighteen inches square. These were of a white material, so embroidered with gold that the ground was hardly visible. Upon the top were ornaments in a style which, for want of a better name, one would call Chinese. It consisted of a light golden stem some three inches long, from which branched, coming downwards, a number of arms, like the pendent balls on the top of a Chinese pagoda. From some of these branches hung little twinkling gold stars, while others terminated in little coloured puffs of floss silk. Round their necks they wore collars put on a plain band and pendent some six inches on the shoulders and down the back. These collars were all plaited, and most of them were very finely and thickly embroidered with gold. The jackets were made of superbly-rich and stiff brocade silk. These jackets were made to rise and stick sharply out at each shoulder, exactly as I have seen in certain specimens of old armour. No two out of the twenty chiefs present had the same pattern or coloured brocade. Underneath the jacket was a white garment, but this scarcely showed through the massive gold chain which they wore round their necks, while round the waist was a broad embroidered gold belt. But the lower garments were even more extraordinary than the upper; they consisted of masses of muslin folds, giving them the appearance of enormously swollen bellies. In the bulge in front were stuck two or three daggers. The muslins were in all cases very fine, and were white in colour, with a broad stripe round what would have been the bottom, had not the front part been somehow tucked or looped up; beneath were white and somewhat tight calico drawers, with a frill round the ankle. Below all came the naked foot. Upon their fingers were rings with an immense amount of jewels. Some of the faces of the rings were like small targets, one I saw being more than two inches in diameter with concentric circles of various kinds of stones. Most of these chiefs were portly in person, putting aside the addition due to their skirts, of graceful, pleasant aspect. As the Royal train came in there was a great cheer raised by those in the station and by the masses outside, which was repeated with redoubled strength as the door of the Royal saloon opened and the Prince alighted from his carriage. As the Prince alighted the guard

of honour of the 57th presented arms, and the police band struck up the National Anthem."

The Governor of Ceylon was knighted in the hall of the old Kandyan Kings on the evening of Dec. 3. One side of the audience-hall had been reserved for the ladies and gentlemen specially invited, a term including all the members of the English colony in Kandy, and a number of the 'burghers' or citizens of mixed blood. At the upper end of the vast apartment was a dais on which stood a throne chair of ebony and crimson silk, with a lower chair on the left of it. Along the open right side of the audience-hall ran a long crimson-coloured bench for the accommodation of the Kandyan native ladies, and the Kandyan and other native chiefs, who had been bidden to be present at the reception by his Royal Highness. The central area was thronged with the Kandyan Ratamahatmeyas in their splendidly uncouth dresses. The suite of the Governor and the members of the Executive and Legislative Council took post on the left of the dais. A blue light signalled the approach of his Royal Highness, and in a few moments more, to the strains of the National Anthem and amid pealing cheers, the Royal procession had swept slowly up the Audience-Hall, and the Prince was standing on the dais in front of the throne. A semicircle of Kandyan chiefs formed before him, to whom he made a few gracious remarks, rendered into their own tongue by an interpreter, resplendent in blue, gold, and tortoiseshell. The principal chief, or Dewa Nileme, came forward, and his Royal Highness hung around his neck a medal and placed upon his finger a ring. Then was performed, with all formality, 'the ceremonial of the investiture of the Right Hon. William Henry Gregory, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies, with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.' The Kandyan chiefs were brought up four at a time, and were formally presented to the Prince by the officers in charge of their respective districts. This concluded the formal part of the ceremony, and his Royal Highness, leaving his state chair, walked down the line of Kandyan ladies, shaking hands with the wives of the principal chiefs and saying a word or two to each.

THE SACRED TOOTH OF BUDDHA.

The Dalada Maligawa, which is held in extreme veneration by the Buddhist religionists of Ceylon, was visited by the Prince of Wales, after knighting the English Governor at Kandy. This tooth of their incarnate deity, as they are told by their priests, was saved out of Buddha's ashes when he was burned. It was long kept at a place in Kalinga, the old name of a kingdom in the Madras Presidency, called Dantapoor, which means the City of the Tooth, and it came from that to Kandy about the fourth century. Buddha was, at least so the Cinghalese Buddhists believe, 27 ft. in height, and it would have required such a man to have a dental bone of the dimensions of the Dalada. It is about 1½ in. in length, and looks like a bit of bone, or old ivory, but it is browner than ivory. It is set in a glass pagoda, with the golden lotus-leaf, to be exposed for the adoration of the public, and it was so exhibited on Dec. 4, the day after the Prince saw it. But it is very seldom uncovered, and is kept in a room above, in a cage of iron. There are three keys to the place, and each has a guardian, so that it cannot be opened without the presence of these three officials. The Dewa Nileme, one of the Kandyan chiefs, is the lay guardian; and, as he had to come down to Colombo in connection with the Prince's visit, the Dalada had to be put back to its shrine. The first intention had been to exhibit it for a week or so, as it brought in money, all making offerings to it. The re-enshrining was done on the evening of the 5th. The tooth was separated from the golden lotus and placed into the smallest of the pagodas, which is of gold and encircled with rubies; this was again placed in a larger, and so on, till it was placed in the ninth, which is the last, which may be about three feet high and about two feet in diameter. All these nine pagodas are of gold, and most of them incrustured with gems. This was carefully locked with the three keys, and the Dewa Nileme then sealed it. Before lifting each pagoda, or group of inclosed pagodas with the tooth, the priest and the Dewa Nileme closed their hands and raised them to their heads in adoration. Two of the monks were within the iron cage, which might be about nine feet square, and they had a good deal to do in arranging and moving the pagodas, which took about an hour. It was very hot in the small unventilated chamber. At last the two monks came out, and the door of the iron inclosure was carefully secured by a lock and key. There are some draperies and fringes on the ceiling, and there is a golden lotus suspended on the roof of the cage. Still, the large golden pagoda seemed very much like a culprit shut up within the strong iron bars.

THE PERAHARA.

The Perahara was the central point of the Prince's visit to Kandy. The *Standard* correspondent gives the following description of this scene:—"It is at once a grand spectacle and a religious ceremony, and may be described as a mixture of a Lord Mayor's Show with a Spanish religious procession. How far back the Perahara was celebrated the oldest records say not, but its antiquity extends beyond all historical certainty. Some of the sacred books say that it is a festival in commemoration of Vishnu's victory over the Asuras, or enemies of the gods; but the more general opinion is that it is a celebration of his birth. It is a movable feast, commencing upon the day of the new moon in July. The first days of the feast are devoted to a variety of mystic ceremonies. A tree is consecrated, fumigated, and propitiated by an offering of a lighted lamp with nine wicks, with nine betel-leaves, and nine different kinds of flowers. It is then felled, and the trunk cut across in four places, a log being given to each of the principal temples here. Each log is set up in the ground in a special spot in the temple; it is covered with clothes to hide it from the gaze of the vulgar, is decorated with flowers and fruits, and is the centre of many ceremonies. The bows and arrows of the

god, kept in each temple, and used as the representative of the god, are then carried round and round the log. These bows and arrows are carried by the great elephant of each temple in the grand procession. In the old days ceremonies, processions of the gods, processions of the goddesses, performances of dancers of different castes and kinds, were kept up until the last day of July; and under the early days of British rule very little change was effected. The Buddhist priests, however, in a great degree owed their power and position to the Royal patronage and favour. Gradually—as the English rule became more fixed and permanent, and the people, more contented and prosperous by far than they had ever been with their native kings, began to appreciate and admire foreign rule—the influence of the priests disappeared, and the people are now for the most part entirely indifferent to all religious ceremonies. The temples, Hindoo and Buddhist alike, have a neglected and desolate air, and everything about them appears dull and lifeless. This is the more singular, inasmuch as the wealth of the temples is very great, and they own very extensive tracts of land. The Perahara is still held annually, but is regarded by the bulk of the people rather as a show than as a religious ceremony. The Perahara has one peculiarity which is not shared in either by the Lord Mayor's Show or by the grand procession of the Virgin at Seville or Saragossa—namely, that the priests will perform it for the edification or amusement of any extraordinary visitor.

"In order that his Royal Highness might view at his leisure the details of the procession, it was arranged that a private rehearsal should take place in the garden of the Governor's house on the evening of the Prince's arrival. Only the Kandyan chiefs and a few visitors were invited. They assembled in the grounds in front of the fine building, which stands in beautifully laid-out gardens and grounds, and, being built in English style, is the first building I have seen in the East resembling an English gentleman's country seat. Chairs were placed for the guests and for the Royal party. Upon the Royal party coming out from dinner the Governor presented the Kandyan chiefs and the visitors to his Royal Highness, and the Prince during the evening chatted freely with the chiefs, almost all of whom speak English fluently. The gardens were purposely kept in darkness, except the space immediately in front of the house, so that the component parts of the procession—although from the long pauses and breaks it could scarcely be called a procession—emerged in a dim, shadowy way out of the darkness, and faded away in the same ghostly sort of manner—an effect greatly added to by the noiseless tread of the elephants and of their naked-footed attendants. The line of road in front of the house was lighted by torch-bearers; and at the head of the procession came some more torch-bearers, who ranged themselves in a large circle, into which entered four priests fantastically dressed in garments glittering with gold, silver, and gems. These, to the sound of tom-toms, pipes, and of instruments resembling hurdy-gurdies, began to dance, or, rather, to posture in strange, wild figures, which would have been laughable had it not been for the gloomy air with which the priests went through what to them was a religious ceremony, and this, with the innumerable torch-bearers, and surrounding circle of absolute darkness, gave a weird and unnatural air to the whole affair. Then came whip-bearers, and fan-bearers, and other officials, and then out of the darkness a mass, at first without shape, but which turned out to be three elephants close together. The central and much the largest animal carried on his back a sort of shrine, of pagoda form, in which were the bow and arrows of the god. Upon each side upon the smaller elephants rode priests. The animals were richly caparisoned, and wore coloured hoods or masks with round holes trimmed with gold braid, and looking like big eyes, changing entirely the expression of the elephants' faces. Upon arriving opposite the Prince the great beasts wheeled slowly round in line, and knelt down in salutation before the Prince. Upon their rising he went forward, patted them, and gave them pieces of sugarcane. They went on, and were succeeded by more dancers, more elephants in parties of three, more followers with emblems, until, weird and fantastic as the whole thing was, it became monotonous."

THE PRINCE SHOOTING AN ELEPHANT.

On the 4th, which was a Saturday, his Royal Highness, with a portion of his suite, left Kandy en route for an elephant-shooting expedition in the dense jungle about Ruanwella, a secluded district about halfway between Kandy and Colombo. This party consisted of the Prince, the Governor, Lord Aylesford, Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. FitzGeorge, Dr. Fayer, Dr. Russell, Captain Thackwell, Mr. Michel, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Douglas. The Duke of Sutherland, Lord Carington, and one or two other members of the suite, instead of going on the elephant shikar, paid a visit to the Highland sanitarium of Newera Ellia, where they were the guests of Mr. Downal, a coffee-planter, and had some good elk-shooting on the Monday morning. Sir Bartle Frere, Colonel Ellis, Mr. Francis Knollys, Canon Duckworth, and Mr. Albert Grey, who had been ill, remained behind at Kandy. A correspondent of the *Daily News* relates the experiences of the Royal sportsman and his companions. "The station at which the Prince's party left the railway was Nawelapitha, whence there was a long road journey in carriages through the gap of Ginagathena to the camp. Heavy rain fell nearly all the way, and, owing to the break-down of the carriage containing the baggage, the Prince and his friends had to spend some time after their arrival in an extremely moist condition. The camp was picturesquely located besides the old Dutch fort of Ruanwella, the rest-house there, or 'travellers' bungalow,' serving as the Prince's quarters. There were waiting for the Prince at Ruanwella two renowned elephant shikarees, Messrs. Varian and Fisher—men well acquainted with the habits of the animal and with the best methods of stalking and shooting him. The jungle in which the big game shikar was to take place is called the Dehi Owitte Jungle. It does not seem to be an eligible spot for an easy walk. It is 'batta' or bamboo jungle, where the underwood, tangled with creeping thorns, is so compact

that the sportsman finds it almost, and often quite, impossible to force his way through it; while the pliant young bamboos offer no material resistance to the huge body of the elephant, which makes his way through the continuous thicket as easily and as rapidly as a goat through a flower-bed. For days hundreds of beaters, under their head men, had been watching and trying to hem in the wild elephants, of which it was said there were two herds, numbering in all some sixteen or twenty, with several tuskers. There had been reports of breakings through the cordon of beaters and of ultimate escapes into the unenvi-roned jungle; but, although it was true that some elephants had so freed themselves, Messrs. Varian and Fisher were able to ascertain, on the 5th inst., that there yet remained ample material for the sport of the following day. The beaters, however, required close looking after, for there was something more than the suspicion that the astute old native who had constructed the kraal, and was employing the beaters, would not be sorry that no elephants should be shot, but that, after the patience of the sportsmen was wearied out, the animal should be driven alive into the kraal and captured for his emolument. The kraal was simply a square inclosure of strong and heavy palisading, with two diverging arms stretching from the upper corners of the square, and opening out in bell-mouthed fashion as they extended for several hundred yards up the slope of the hill. From the *points d'appui* formed by each extremity of the funnel-shaped mouth of the kraal the beaters stretched in a great ill-defined semicircle. The scheme of the shikar was to drive the elephants into the kraal, while from a platform close to and outside of its mouth the Prince should have the opportunity of shooting at the animals as they passed. The Prince quitted the camp at Ruanwella soon after seven on Monday morning, and drove along the Avisavella road towards, as he thought, the kraal. But the way to it was by a turning off the road; this turning was missed, and the Prince, driving on, overshot it by some four miles, and had got near the river at the Avisavella Ferry before he was overtaken. He and Lords Suffield and Charles Beresford, who accompanied him, had to get on horseback, and ride with all speed to the kraal, which was not reached before nine o'clock. His Royal Highness took post on the platform that had been constructed for him, while the beaters advanced, gradually contracting their cordon. Among the animals so approached was one old tusker with much blood upon his head; he was said to have slain five or six men, and many bullocks. This fellow had his ladies about him, and for them he fought very chivalrously, charging against the beaters over and over again. Ultimately he abandoned his females, crashed through the beaters, driving them helter-skelter up into the trees for safety, and made his escape clear. This happened about two o'clock, the Prince having been waiting patiently up in the 'perch' ever since nine, with Lord Charles Beresford on a high rock close by, Lord Suffield on another perch in the immediate vicinity, and the rest of the party within sight and hail. When the angry tusker had broken out, and the day was passing wearily, most of the party got both bored and hungry, and there was a brief general move down to the tent on the kraal for luncheon. But the Prince refused to quit the place whence it might at any moment be possible for him to get a shot. His great eagerness had been for the manslaying tusker; but he had gone, and there still remained the prospect of being more successful with a herd of seven elephants still within the beaters' cordon. Only they could not be persuaded to leave the cover. His Royal Highness, from his elevation, could now and then hear the huge animals trumpeting and crashing through the dense jungle, within, as it seemed, a short fifty yards of him; but so thick was the foliage that a sight never offered. At length, about half-past four, the gentlemen in the tents heard a couple of shots from the Prince's perch, and rushing out on the sound, were in time to see an elephant stagger on to his knees while the blood poured from his head. From his knees he sank on his side, and the first elephant shot by the Prince lay dead before him. There were others yet to come. The beaters had received orders to force the elephants forward by lighting fires of bamboo behind them, and Fisher and Varian had gone down among the beaters to stimulate yet further the advance of the animals by peppering them from behind. After the first elephant had fallen Varian came to the Prince and told him how he had seen several elephants together going along the bed of a small stream, had fired and wounded one of them; and how he thought his Royal Highness would be likely to see sport where he to come down and by penetrating through the jungle get a second shot at the wounded elephant. The Prince, accepting this advice, went on with Varian and Fisher and Lord Suffield, but got into quick sudden danger that had not been anticipated by his adviser. As he advanced there was a crash in the bamboo jungle close by, and with a thrill of horror there came swiftly to Fisher the conviction that an elephant—or there might be more than one—was charging straight on the little party, almost helpless as they were, owing to the impervious character of the jungle. He drew the Prince aside, just as the huge beast crashed by quite near, yet invisible; and then, with his heart in his mouth, for he and his mate Varian could realise the imminence of the danger just past, he put Lord Suffield behind his Royal Highness as coverer, while he and Varian, acting as flankers, advanced in line with the Prince, cautiously and with great difficulty, through the entangled and thorny jungle. In an open patch close to the stream they came suddenly upon the elephant which Fisher had wounded. Furious with pain, the brute charged at the party with fierce directness; but the Prince, standing forward with steady aim, gave him a ball just in the fatal spot. The great beast staggered sideways a little way, and then, with a last scream, rolled over into the stream stone dead. The noise of the rest of the retreating herd was heard beyond, and Fisher and Varian crept in through the jungle on a scouting expedition. Returning with good news, they brought the Prince up, and he got a shot at another elephant at a distance of fifty yards. He and Varian fired

simultaneously, and the elephant first sank on his knees, and then, getting a second shot from his Royal Highness, rolled over dead. Mr. Fisher states that more than once the Prince was in a position of real danger, and that his coolness and nerve were admirable. When he emerged from the jungle his clothes were torn to ribbons, and there were spots of blood on his scratched face. He had lost his hat in the first few steps, and altogether, as my informant stated, 'the aspect of general dilapidation which he presented was a caution.'

"There remained for him, providentially, to escape another danger. While driving back in the dark, in doubling a sharp turn, the right wheel of the Prince's carriage went over the side of a wooden bridge down into a ditch about two feet and a half deep. The carriage and horses were upset into the ditch, and the Prince and his companions were thrown in a heap on to the opposite bank. Fortunately the ground was soaked with rain, and there were no stones about, else the consequences of the mishap might have been serious. The horses kicked and plunged violently, but were quickly cut out, and another carriage was speedily brought up. The Prince meanwhile stood by, apparently in no way troubled by the misadventure, for he laughed heartily over the upset, and called out to take care that his elephant's tail, the trophy of his day's sport, should not be lost in the confusion."

THE VEDDAHS.

The Prince returned next day to Colombo, where he held a Levée, visited the Agricultural and Floricultural Exhibition, and the coconut-matting manufactory of Messrs. Leechman, and was present at a grand state dinner and ball. He had a good opportunity for seeing the different races of people in Ceylon. The native men, almost without exception, wear the native costume. This consists of a petticoat, not a miscellaneous drapery like the robe of the Indian of the mainland, but a straight-down petticoat, and a sort of jacket, generally black. They wear their hair long, and tied in a knot like women's, and always wear a large comb, either stuck upright in the knob of hair, or (and this is the more general fashion) they were a long comb extending right over the head and coming down behind the ears. The effect of all this is, of course, to give them a singularly feminine aspect, which is increased by the soft and gentle expression of face and features. The Prince also saw a few of the Veddahs, who inhabit the most secluded parts of Ceylon, and derive their subsistence from the natural productions of the soil and the forest and from the chase. A cloth round the loins is the only clothing worn by them. Their habitations are for the most part small huts, constructed in the branches of trees. In colour they are very dark, with immense quantities of frizzly unkempt hair falling on their shoulders; in stature they are very small. These tribes shun all contact with the rest of the population, and live in the wildest forests.

FROM CEYLON TO MADRAS.

His Royal Highness, on board the Serapis, left Colombo early in the morning of Dec. 10, and, crossing the gulf or strait of Manaar, arrived next day at the nearest mainland port, which is called Tuticorin. It is in the most southerly part of India, and within the Madras Presidency, though distant several hundred miles from the city of Madras, which is on the east or Coromandel coast.

TUTICORIN.

The Serapis anchored on the evening of Dec. 9 at Tuticorin, and the Prince landed next morning. He walked along the pier to a sort of pavilion, called a pandal, which was a temporary structure of bamboo framework, supported on four rows of double columns. The central rows were some twenty-five feet apart, the outer rows half that distance further back; beyond these was a space of ten feet or so covered by the projecting roof. The length of the central hall was 75 feet, making, with the two vestibules of 25 feet each, a total of 125 feet in length. The line of sight was only broken by an additional column being placed in advance of the pair at the springing of the arches separating the main hall from the vestibules. The columns were about twelve feet high, and had the appearance of white marble monoliths. They were, in fact, formed of the trunks of palm trees, enveloped in rolls of matting until they approached the desired size, then coated with plaster faced with chunam—a plaster made of lime from calcined shells, having the polish, the appearance, and almost the durability of marble. From the line of columns rose for some four feet rows of cornices projecting slightly one above another, all brilliant with tinsel of vivid colours, and arranged in intricate designs, and with gold and silver fringe. From the upper line of cornice sprang the arched roof of a delicate blue, thickly studded with tinsel stars of gold and silver. Between the outer line of columns hung long chains of flowers, roses, red and white, and oleanders, through which the air passed, laden with perfume, into the hall. Upon the left of the central hall were a dais and chair of state for the Prince, and opposite to him, outside the rows of columns, were the seats for spectators. Upon landing the Prince was received with a Royal salute by some guns, a company of the 89th Regiment forming the guard of honour, and their band played the Royal Anthem. His Royal Highness was met on the landing-stage by Mr. Robinson, who had, in the interim between the death of Lord Hobart and the arrival of the Duke of Buckingham, been acting as Governor of Madras, and by the five leading members of the reception committee. He then walked to the pandal, heard the address read, and then walked to the station, a distance of about three hundred yards, between rows of Venetian masts with gonfalons. As he left the pandal the Prince was loudly cheered by the Europeans, while the immense crowd of natives, who had come in from the villages from very many miles round, joined in the cry of welcome.

THE TINNEVELLY CHURCH MISSION.

At Maniachi, eighteen miles from Tuticorin, a deputation of about 6000 native Christians from Tinnevely, including a large body of native clergy and catechists, and 1000 boys and

girls receiving education in Church of England schools awaited on the platform the arrival of his Royal Highness. The Rev. Dr. Caldwell, the able and learned missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Rev. Dr. Serjeant, a veteran representative of the Church Missionary Society surrounded by a considerable staff of English clergy, stood side by side, typifying the perfect unanimity with which our two great Church Societies are labouring for the evangelisation of India. When his Royal Highness had alighted from his carriage, the missionaries were presented to him by Mr. Robinson and Canon Duckworth. Dr. Caldwell read an address of welcome from the Church of Tinnevely, expressing the devoted loyalty of its members to the British rule, and their deep sense of the special blessings they enjoyed as the Christian subjects of a Christian Sovereign. The progress of the Church of England's mission in this region was then sketched, and it was shown how the good seed conveyed thither by Schwarz, and other German missionaries in the employ of English societies has since 1840 been nurtured by missionaries belonging to the English nation, until now the native Christian community in Tinnevely is the most numerous in India. Christian congregations have been formed in about 600 towns, villages, and hamlets, and these are composed exclusively of native converts from idolatry and demonolatry. The total number of native Christians in the district was stated to be 60,000, under the charge of fifty-four native clergy and 590 catechists and teachers of various grades; and the number of communicants is 10,378. The schools are attended by about 13,000 boys and girls. It is well worthy of note that the Christians in Tinnevely contributed last year no less a sum than 32,483 rupees for the support of their own Church institutions; equivalent in the sacrifice it represents to eight or ten times the amount in England. A handsomely-bound Bible and Prayer-book, in the Tamil language, were, at the conclusion of the address, presented to his Royal Highness, as well as offerings of exquisitely fine lace and embroidery, the handiwork of girls attending the Tinnevely schools. The Prince having replied in gracious and encouraging words, the school children on the platform sang in chorus to a quaint native air a "Tamil lyric" composed in the Prince's honour.

MADURA.

The Prince reached Madura that evening between five and six o'clock, and stayed the night. He was received by the Collector, or local officer of the Indian Government, and by Rajah Tondiman, the native Prince of Poodocottah. Next morning he visited the palace and the temple, where he was shown the "golden lotus tank," and then walked round the gallery that skirts the sacred pool, viewing on the way the pictures of temples and gods which are painted on the walls of the inclosure. Arrived in front of the *sanctum sanctorum*, the Prince was presented with a beautiful Benares shawl, on which the figures of the presiding god and goddess were embroidered in gold. The temple jewels were here produced for his inspection, and the door of the "holy of holies" was also kept ajar for some time, in order that the Prince might have a good view of the shrine and the golden idol enthroned within. A few more paces due south brought the distinguished visitors to the god's shrine, the pavement on each side being lined with dancing-girls, who showered flowers at the Prince's feet. The temple guns were fired with scarcely any interruption throughout the whole of the visit. The "Chetties Mantapam," the "Thousand-pillared Choultry," and the "new hall," or *vasanta mantapam*, were next visited, and all objects of interest in them were pointed out by the Collector. At the last-mentioned place the Prince gazed with some interest at the statues of the ten Nayakkan Sovereigns sculptured in bas-relief on the pillars of the edifice.

TRICHINOPOLY.

The Prince arrived at Trichinopoly, by the railway from Madura, at two in the afternoon, having left Madura at ten in the morning. The Princess of Tanjore, who was in the town, had sent her carriage for the use of the Prince, but, it being a closed one, the Prince declined to accept it, and drove off in an open carriage. He had not to pass through any portion of the native town on his way to the residence prepared for him, the bungalow of the local judge, which had been done up anew and furnished by the Government authorities. The road to this point was thickly lined with people. Here a very beautiful pandal had been erected, in which the address from Tanjore, inclosed in a silver casket, with the temple of Tanjore represented upon it in gold relief, was presented to him, and the Raneé gave as a present for the Princess of Wales a splendid gold girdle. An address was also presented, and several articles of Trichinopoly silver work, for the Princess of Wales, from the ladies of Trichinopoly. Directly after lunch the Prince started for Srirungum, a distance of four miles, to see the temple there. This building consists of several courts, the outer court covering a space of from ten to forty acres in size. The walls of these courts are, however, completely hidden by the mass of native houses which fill every available foot of ground. This place, Srirungum, stands on an island formed by the Kolerun and Kaveri rivers, the former of which, a noble stream half a mile in width, was crossed on the way from the town. The great gateway at the entrance to the outer court is unfinished, but is grand even in its present state. It is about 60 ft. high, 130 ft. wide, and 100 ft. deep. Had it been finished in the usual pyramidal form it would have been 300 ft. high. It is about five hundred years old. At the entrance to the inner courts the Prince was received by the priests, whom he followed down an arcade formed entirely of strings of oleander flowers of different colours to a pavilion similarly formed. Here an address was read to him by one of the trustees of the temple, a native barrister, educated in England. Then the Prince was shown the ornaments of the temple, arranged on a table outside the pavilion. These were of very great value, and consisted of gold vases and other vessels, and of ornaments of precious stones in great variety.



THE PRINCE OF WALES INVESTING A NATIVE PRINCE WITH THE GRAND CROSS OF THE STAR OF INDIA AT CALCUTTA.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE NEPAUL TERAI CHASED BY A WILD ELEPHANT.



HUNTING A WILD ELEPHANT WITH TAME ONES IN NEPAUL.

Wreaths and flowers were then presented to him, and while he was examining the jewels a chorus of twelve of the nautch girls of the temple sang a chorus in the usual quavering native style. These girls were all tinged in the face with yellow dye. Their hair, parted in the middle, was brushed extremely flat and smooth on each side of the head, and was bound up behind with pearls. Some of them had wreaths of flowers in their hands. In other respects their dress differed little from the ordinary native attire, except that they wore more ornaments, and their arms and ankles had even a greater profusion of bracelets and bangles. As the Prince moved on they accompanied him, singing as they went and beating bits of wood together. He then entered what is ordinarily an open court, but which was at present covered with a rough but lofty temporary edifice, prepared for the great feast to take place shortly. Here were many strange and uncouth figures of horses and other animals. To these the priests did not appear to attach much consideration, for they hurried on past them and past two stone horses dragging a car, concerning which there is a legend that it fell from heaven and was turned to stone on touching the ground. The Prince entered the Hall of the Thousand Pillars, then went up some steps on to the flat roof of this hall, and looked at the various gateways and temples in the inclosure; and then, returning to his carriage, drove back to the town. He stopped at the ancient palace of the Nawab, long in ruins, but lately repaired and almost rebuilt by us for the various British and native law and revenue courts. In one of them he held a sort of Durbar, and most of the chiefs and zemindars were presented to him. He then drove to the pandal, erected upon the flat roof of a lofty building over the gateway in the old walls, where he found the principal native chiefs and the officers and civilians of the station, with their wives, assembled to see the illuminations. These were strikingly beautiful. In the foreground was a large tank 300 yards square. The walls of this were painted with alternate red and white stripes. Round the water was a line of oil lights—not the little floating wicks which figure in our home illuminations, but flames four inches high, from cotton wicks thick as one's finger, in great earthenware saucers. At the top of the tank, three feet above the road level, was another row of similar lights placed only a few inches apart. Above was a line of bannerets; above these, at intervals of twenty paces, burnt magnesium lights, varied sometimes by coloured fire. The effects of these lines of light, with their reflection on the water, was superb. But the background was, after all, the great feature of the display. Facing the tank are some large houses, one of which was occupied by Clive. Behind these again rises the rock of Trichinopoly, a precipitous rock about 500 ft. in height. This is crowned by a great temple; and above it, upon a high knob of the rock, is another temple, or rather the most sacred place of the temple, into which unbelievers are forbidden to enter. Upon the highest point floats the British flag. Along the top of the temple are huge figures of animals, which, as seen from the surrounding country, give it the appearance of a battlemented fort. Not only were the architectural lines of the temple lighted up, but all the salient points of the rock's face were marked out by lines of light, while from the top of the upper temple and from salient corners of the main temple coloured fires were burned. As soon as the darkness was complete the display of fireworks began. These were of native manufacture, and very effective. From a pagoda at the top of the rock Roman candles threw up a stream of coloured balls, while from several large round wicker-work basket-boats floating in the tank men kept letting off water-fireworks, which made the lake alive with frisky fire-demons. These were of various sorts. Some disappeared for some time and then came up with a fizz and a spurt of fire; others leaped from the water like fish; some of the great jets revolved in the water like huge fire-fountains, while others threw up great volumes of beautiful sparks for a few seconds and then retired to repeat the performance in another portion of the tank. These water-fireworks, with a new feature added by fiery cascades poured from the top of the walls of the rock temple, had an effect which was extremely fine.

The Prince kept quiet next morning, which was Sunday, the 12th, but at four in the afternoon started by the railway on his further journey to Madras. He dined at Erode, and travelled through the night, reaching Madras at nine o'clock on the Monday morning.

MADRAS.

THE PRINCE'S ARRIVAL.

At the Madras railway station from an early hour that morning, the Governor (his Grace the Duke of Buckingham) and a brilliant assemblage of the heads of departments, military and civil officers and native Princes, were anxiously waiting for the Prince's arrival. The Maharajah of Travancore was dressed in a coat of gold brocade, and wore in his turban a plume of white feathers, and on his breast the diamond star of a Grand Commander of the Star of India. The Prince of Arcot was simply dressed, and distinguished by a plume of white feathers. The Rajah of Cochin and the Maharajah of Vizianagram looked well and pleasant, and the latter wore a bracelet with three beautiful emeralds. The Rajahs of Jeypore (Ganjam) and Pittapoor, and the Jaghirdar of Arnee were also present.

The train at length came in, and out stepped the Prince, the picture of good health and happiness, his face beaming with good-nature and enjoyment. He greeted the Duke of Buckingham in a hearty manner as an old friend. The Duke presented to him the Commander-in-Chief, the Lord Chief Justice, the Right Rev. Bishops Gell and Fennelly, the Chiefs of Travancore, Cochin, and Vizianagram, the Prince of Arcot, and a few others. After these greetings, the Prince led the way the entrance-door, where the Governor's carriage was standing. As he walked along the Prince continually bowed and smiled, putting up his hand to his plumed hat (he wore the uniform of a Field Marshal), and none could help admiring his manly form and good-humoured English face.

The Prince and the Governor entered the carriage, and the President of the Municipal Commission read the address of welcome, and the procession started, with an escort of the 16th Lancers, on its route to Government House.

PROCEEDINGS AT MADRAS.

The day after his arrival at Madras, being the anniversary of the death of his father, the late Prince Consort, was spent by the Prince of Wales in comparative retirement at Guindy Park, a residence of the Governor in the neighbourhood of Madras. But on the next day, Wednesday, the 15th, he attended the Madras races. The chief race was the Sandringham Steeplechase, for a cup given by the Maharajah of Jeypore. Nine horses, Arabs and of the Mysore breed, were entered for this race. It was won by Mr. Taaffe, with a horse called Artaxerxes, ridden by the owner. In the afternoon of that day the Prince received a deputation of the Senate of the Madras University. He then went to the beach, to lay a memorial stone, as a token of the new harbour works. This harbour has been a matter of discussion and of debate for many years, but it was only lately that the scheme received the approval of the Indian Government. The works are to consist of two piers running out 1200 yards into the sea, at a distance of 1000 yards apart, and equi-distant from the existing pier. At the extremities they will turn at right angles and will approach each other, leaving an entrance sufficiently wide for ships to enter. They will then inclose a still-water space of 170 acres, with a depth at low water of from three to seven fathoms. The piers will contain 711,000 cubic yards of rubble stone and concrete blocks, and the estimated expense will be £565,000. The crowd along the line of route from Government House to the beach was very large, especially along the Esplanade. The houses of business facing the sea were gaily decorated. The boatmen built little platforms by striking their oars deep in the sand and lashing others across them; while others stood upon the surf-boats, from which they could get a glimpse of the procession over the heads of those lining the road. The ceremony itself was simple, and lasted but a few minutes. As the Prince returned from laying the memorial stone he paid a visit to the old fort which stands by the sea, separated only by its glacis from Black Town. Fort George would not stand a regular siege by an army provided with the siege guns of modern warfare; but its appearance, with its full and demi bastions, its cavaliers and lunettes, is formidable still. It is in the form of an irregular semicircle, with its back, 500 yards long, resting upon the sea. It contains most of the Government offices. The Prince visited the various points of interest in the fort.

There was a grand reception at Government House that evening; but at daybreak next morning the Prince turned out with his suite to enjoy a run with the hounds. The ground was heavy from the rain the night before, and several showers fell during the morning, but the sport was good and his Royal Highness was greatly pleased with his first day's hunting in India. The Master is an old M.F.H., well known to the Pytchley, and in the huntsman the Prince recognised one whom he had seen in the Sandringham country, and with whom he had hunted in Russia. In the forenoon of that day his Royal Highness returned formally the visits of the Rajah of Travancore and other native dignitaries, and was present in the afternoon at a garden party, given by the Duke of Buckingham in the grounds of Government House. In the evening there was a state banquet, after which the Prince honoured the members of the Madras Club with his presence at their ball.

In the course of that day the Princess of Tanjore visited his Royal Highness at Government House. She was placed behind a screen, where were seated Lady Ann Gore-Langton, Ladies Mary and Anne Grenville, and others. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by his Excellency Rajah Succaram Sahib and Sirdar Bapoo Sahib Gatikay, stood on the other side of the screen, when her Highness put her hand out, and the Prince of Wales took it and shook it cordially. His Royal Highness expressed his pleasure at having had an opportunity of speaking with the Princess and personally thanking her, in the name of the Princess of Wales, for the handsome gold belt and vase given by her. The Prince then entered into a short conversation through the medium of his Excellency Rajah Succaram Sahib. His Royal Highness graciously placed a very handsome ring on the Princess's finger. The ring holds a ruby with "Albert Edward" in enamel forming the rim. His Royal Highness also presented to the Princess a large-size photograph of her Majesty the Queen.

THE ILLUMINATION OF THE SURF.

Nothing need be said of the Royal visit on the afternoon of Friday (17th) to the People's Park and the school fête there; nor is there much to be said of the parade of the garrison on the island an hour later. Of European troops there was but a handful on the ground; three regiments stood as specimens of the native Madras army. In the evening, after a state dinner, the Prince drove to the beach, to see what was called in the programme "the illumination of the surf." The road from Government House was well illuminated, and the triumphal arches were outlined with lanterns, and bore stars and other devices. The ramparts of the fort were also outlined with lamps, as were the Government buildings inside its walls. The Prince alighted from his carriage and walked to the end of the pier, whence a fine view could be obtained of the illuminations of the esplanade and the water fireworks. These consisted of splendid flights of rockets from the pier and from the fleet, of coloured fires in boats and catamarans, and of the discharge from the catamarans into the surf of fireworks similar to those attached to life-buoys—blue lights, in fact, which water cannot extinguish. The effect of scores of these fires in the line of seething foam was really superb. The Prince was greatly pleased and interested, and himself threw from the pier many of the cases of modern Greek fire. The wind had risen and the surf was high. The sight was best enjoyed on the pier, through the base of which ran curling breakers. Seats were placed for the Prince, the Governor, his

family, and suite out of the reach of the spray. The buildings along the beach, and triumphal arches, all brilliantly illuminated, with transparencies, formed a background, above which rose steeples, columns, and lamps. Southwards, where the rollers swept up to the roadway, there were rows of natives with blazing torches and blue lights. There was occasionally a wash of larger billows behind the multitude, and facing seawards an ocean of white turbans. Between the outer darkness and the beach the moonlight now and then revealed dark objects rising and falling on the billows. Then, after a grand discharge from the ship Raleigh, there was one last flight of 190 coloured rockets. The Osborne and Serapis joined in this display, which was altogether splendid.

A NATIVE ENTERTAINMENT.

From the surf illumination his Royal Highness passed on to the native entertainment in the huge shed of the railway terminus at Royapooram. This structure had been transformed into a great hall of wonderful beauty and glitter. From the roof of gold and crimson and yellow and red hung multitudinous chandeliers, whence radiated the rays of lime-lights in various colours. On each side was the densely filled auditorium; the centre was occupied by a raised platform; in front was the spacious dais, seated on which the Prince, the Governor, and their numerous party witnessed the various episodes of the entertainment. It was not until near midnight that the Prince entered this fairy palace. The preliminary proceedings were formal. Mr. Burrows, the president of the Municipality, had the duty of presenting to his Royal Highness an address of welcome on the part of the inhabitants of the Presidency and city of Madras, to which the Prince made a reply, one sentence of which we may quote. "It has been," said his Royal Highness, "a great pleasure to me to be everywhere welcomed by crowds whose appearance testifies to prosperity and contentment. I draw, from what I see and hear, the conclusion that one result of our rule has been to unite all classes of the population with us in sincere loyalty to the Crown; and that they regard their connection with the English monarchy as their best security—to use the words of your address—'for temperate and upright administration and for political and social tranquillity.'" The casket containing the address was a beautiful specimen of "swami" work in gold, the lid surmounted by a tiger. The address presented, the entertainment began with the "Kolattam," or plait dance. A troupe of dancing-girls had been gathering on the edge of the platform. Their dress was exceedingly picturesque. Ropes and wreaths of jewels—chiefly pearls—encircled their heads; their long hair, encased in a thick covering of yellow silk crusted with jewels, hung down in one coil to their waists. Heavy nose-rings of pearls scarcely, to unaccustomed English eyes, contributed to the enhancement of their jewellery. They wore short light jackets of embroidered silk in various colours. Their waists were girdled by a belt of elastic gold, supporting loose floating drapery of white muslin, with heavy borderings of gold and studded with jewels and bouquets of flowers. Around their necks hung great strings of pearls down on their bare bosoms; wrists and ankles glittered with jewelled bangles. Moving forward at the signal, they took their places for the dance, standing in a circle, and holding the silken ropes that hung from a common centre in the roof. The combined dance was done very fairly, though the music was anything but what it ought to have been. After this, a very flexible young lady, named Gnyana, danced a pas seul peculiar to the Carnatic, which appeared to please the Prince for a short time. Then followed a solo song accompanied by a "vinah," which was listened to by the Prince for about ten minutes. The fair performer, who was dressed in cloth of gold, showed every intention of singing till next morning; but his Royal Highness rose, offered his arm to Lady Mary Grenville, and left the hall after nearly an hour and a half. Many lingered after his Royal Highness's departure to listen to the native music and singing, which did not come to a close until past three in the morning.

THE MADRAS HUNT.

On the Saturday, his last day in Madras, the Prince again rose betimes, and drove the eight miles from Government House to the meet of the Madras hounds opposite the Royal Artillery mess-house at the Mount, where he was received by a field of fifty persons, including several ladies. The morning was delightfully fresh, and the anticipation of a good run was not disappointed. The old cover behind the Mount was drawn, and Jack, having been found, sped away in fine style, and made good use of a rather heavy and swampy country. The pace at times was exciting, but the numerous paddy-fields all under water stayed progress, and prompted one of the suite to remark to the Prince that they should have gone out hunting in Boyton's swimming-suits. But Jack, after a seven miles run for life, gave in, and was killed, the Prince being well up. On the return to the Mount the Prince, while turning round to speak to a lady, slipped off his horse, and fell, but was in no way injured.

DEPARTURE FROM MADRAS.

The same day, about four in the afternoon, the Prince embarked on board the Serapis, his departure being in state. He passed to the end of the pier along the face of a long line of ladies and gentlemen, and on reaching the ladder-head took leave of the official dignitaries with much cordiality, expressing repeatedly the pleasure and enjoyment which he had received from his visit to Madras. Accompanied by the Governor, he embarked in the Government Masulah boat, and went on board the Serapis, which, attended by the Raleigh and Osborne, soon after got under way on the voyage to Calcutta. On the next day (Sunday) the weather was fine. Divine service was performed at eleven o'clock on the quarter-deck by the Rev. Canon Duckworth and the Rev. Mr. York, chaplain, before the Prince and his suite, Admiral Macdonald, Captain Glyn, officers, and ship's company of the Serapis. There were no incidents in the voyage from Madras to Calcutta. On Dec. 22 the Serapis anchored off Kedjeree, at the mouth of the

(Continued on page 18.)

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thousands are made by each of the great London manufacturers,
while the numbers produced by the 200 or more smaller firms
must represent an enormous number in the course of each year.
The improvements made in English pianos have caused this trade
rapidly to increase, until one pianoforte manufactory after
another has been built to supply the growing demand. One of
the largest of these, lately erected by Messrs. John Brinsmead
and Sons, of Wigmore-street, covers nearly an acre of ground in
the Grafton-road, Kentish Town, and is intended to accom-
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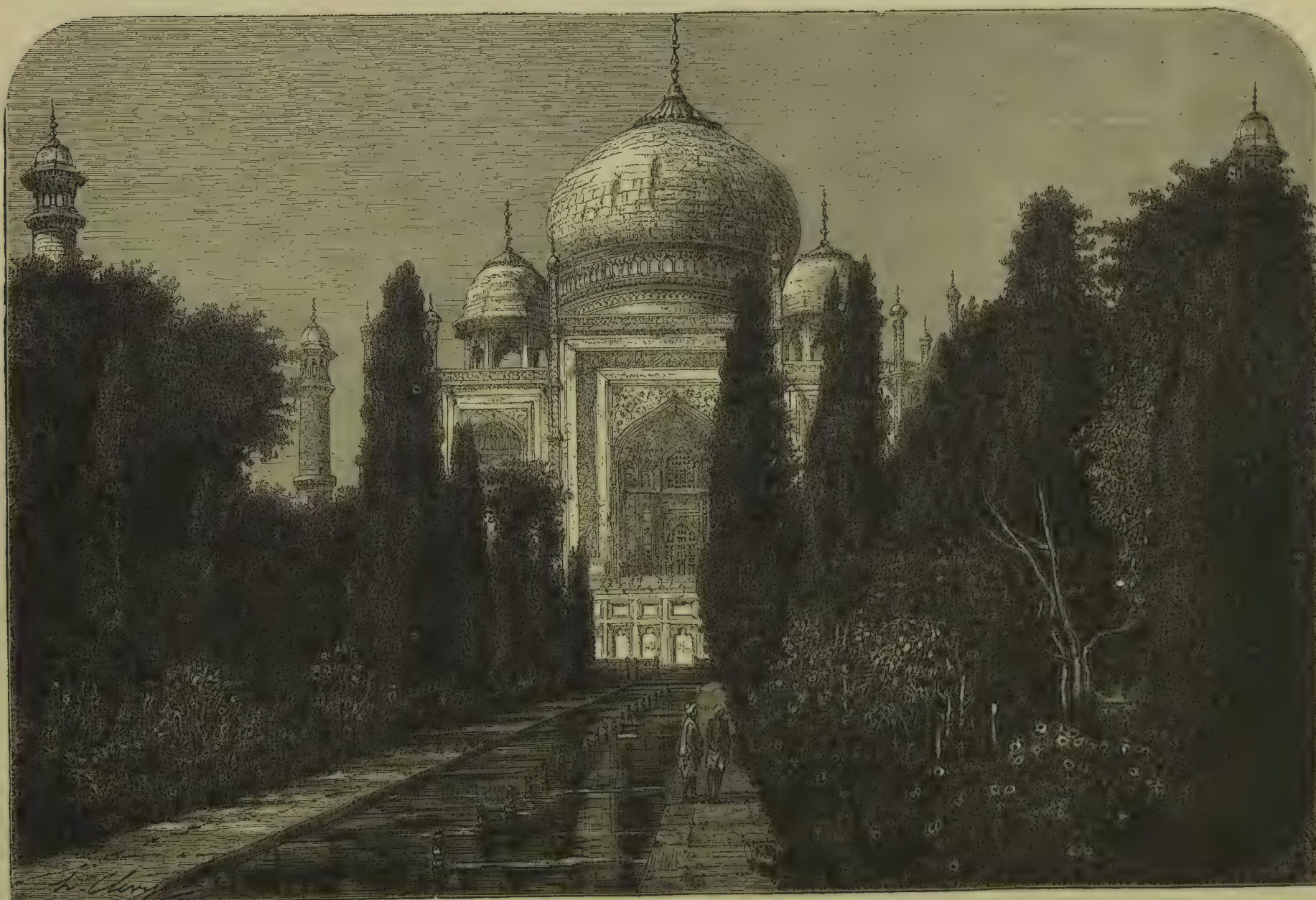
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THE TAJ MAHAL, AT AGRA.

(Continued from p. 14.)

Hooghly. Sir R. Temple, in full uniform, two of his officers, and General S. Browne, came on board the *Serapis* from the yach *Rotas* just as it was becoming dark, and had an interview and some conversation with his Royal Highness. At day-break on the morning of Dec. 23 the *Serapis* was going up the Hooghly, towards the city of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT CALCUTTA.

It had been thought in Calcutta that his Royal Highness and suite would have to leave the *Serapis* at Kalpi, or perhaps lower down, and come up to the capital in the Osborne, with her lesser draught of water. But the Hooghly pilots are skilful and determined men; and, as the utmost confidence was expressed that the *Serapis* might be brought up without any mishap, they were allowed their own way, and amply vindicated their self-confidence. The *Serapis* weighed anchor at Kalpi about eight o'clock on the morning of Dec. 23, and proceeded up the Hooghly under easy steam, reaching her moorings, opposite Prinsep's Ghaut, soon after one o'clock in the afternoon. The din of a Royal salute made Calcutta aware of the fact that its Royal visitor was at hand. From the town proper of Calcutta the road eastward to Prinsep's Ghaut lies along the "Strand," a fine thoroughfare running beside the Hooghly. On the left hand, as the *Serapis* came up the river, rose a forest of masts, whence fluttered a variety of flags. On the right was first the wide expanse of the Maidan, broken by the sloping glacis and the grass-grown ramparts of Fort William. Prinsep's Ghaut is about a mile and a half down the Hooghly from the Custom House, which may be regarded as the mercantile centre of Calcutta. A *ghaut* is a Hindostanee word now used to signify a landing-place; its original signification is a gorge between two hills leading down to the water's edge. It has for ages been regarded as a work of merit on the part of a benevolent native to construct a flight of steps down to the edge of a stream to facilitate embarkation and disembarkation, and to erect at the top of the steps a covered structure for the shelter from the sun of the frequenters of the ghaut. The native example has been followed in the case of Prinsep's Ghaut, which was erected by public subscription to commemorate the name of James Prinsep, one of the principal citizens. Situated to the south-west of Fort William, it seemed an admirable spot for the Prince's landing-place. It is spacious, and, with a magnificent flight of steps on the river's front, was a fitting structure, with its fine columns, for the reception of the Royal guest. Those columns and the façades of the ghaut, both on the road and river side, were tastefully decked out with flags, evergreens, and floral designs. Amongst these, in white artificial flowers, stood out prominently, "Welcome to Calcutta." The whole space—even the open portion of the ghaut and for many feet on each side—was covered over with a red cloth awning, supported at necessary distances with temporary pillars surrounded with flowers and evergreens. From the ghaut steps a staging of about 300 ft. in length by 20 ft. wide led down to the landing-platform or barge. This staging was covered with red cloth and ornamented; but there is not much to be said for the decorations of Prinsep's Ghaut. A thousand sailors of the men-of-war and merchant-ships had a space reserved for them on each side. All the rank and fashion of English society in Calcutta occupied the seats provided for such privileged spectators.

When the various Rajahs came to the landing-place, a good number of these potentates, even Maha or Great Rajahs, although their names were known to each other, had never met, and they had to be introduced. This was generally done by some of the Political Agents; and the introduction involved an embrace. The great native princes and chieftains, in all their splendid array of jewels and gay costumes, Scindia, Rewah, Cashmere, Benares, Jodhpore, and many others, with almost kingly splendour, smilingly awaited the coming moment for the realisation to their country, in Calcutta, of the long-looked-for visit of the Prince. About a quarter to four his Excellency the Viceroy, escorted by the body-guard, drove up and was received by the officials in waiting. The Calcutta volunteers assembled in full force, presenting arms. His Honour Sir Richard Temple and the other members of the deputation, which had proceeded down the river in the yacht to meet the Prince, now came on shore from the *Serapis*. The manning of the yards of the men-of-war—the *Topaze*, *Doris*, and *Immortalité*, with the Osborne farther up, anchored in line, two ahead and two astern of the *Serapis* in mid-stream—presented a very imposing and pretty spectacle at this time, dressed with their flags. Their heavy guns booming out the Royal salute and the dropping of the Royal standard from the mast-head of the *Serapis* set all spectators on the tiptoe of expectation. A general hush of voices and "He is coming" occurred simultaneously with a movement from the ghaut down to the landing-platform of the privileged few, together with the committee of gentlemen deputed to present the municipal address to his Royal Highness on his landing. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—The Hon. S. S. Hogg, Chairman of the Justices; Baboo Sree Nauth Ghose, Vice-Chairman; the Hon. Sir Richard Garth, K.T., Chief Justice; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop; his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Steins; Mr. E. C. Morgan, President Chamber of Commerce; Rajah Romanath Tagore, Bahadoor, C.S.I., President, B.I.A.; Mr. R. Allardice, Master, Trades Association; the Hon. J. R. Bullen-Smith, Sheriff of Calcutta; the Hon. V. H. Schach, C.S.I.; the Hon. H. H. Sutherland, Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Mr. J. B. Roberts, Mr. E. S. Gubbay, Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee, Mr. J. Ewart, M.D.; the Hon. Kristodas Pal, Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor; Baboo Rojendralala Mitra, Hon. Rajah Norendra Krishna, Bahadoor; Baboo Degumber Mitter; Nawab Ameer Ali, Khan Bahadoor; Prince Mahomed Furrock Shah, Moulvee Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor; Rajah Horendra Krishna, Bahadoor; Rajah Komul Khirishna, Bahadoor; and Mr. Turnbull, Secretary to

the Corporation of Justices. His Excellency the Viceroy, dressed in ordinary state uniform, with the Star of India on his left breast, and attended by his suite, followed the deputation down to the landing-stage and received his Royal Highness. The address was then read by the Commissioner of Police at the head of the deputation, as follows:—

"To the Most High, Puissant, and Most Illustrious Prince Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Ancient and Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, &c.

"May it Please your Royal Highness,—We, the Corporation of Justices of the Peace, and the undersigned citizens of Calcutta, approach your Royal Highness with a most respectful and heartfelt welcome on this joyous occasion of the visit of your Royal Highness to this great dependency of the British Crown, to express to your Royal Highness and, through your Royal Highness, to our beloved Queen, the earnest assurance of our allegiance, loyalty, and devotion to her Most Gracious Majesty's person and throne. The advent of the heir of our Gracious Sovereign to this country is a source of universal rejoicing and gratification to the people. The occasion awakens associations connected with the many mighty and ancient dynasties of this vast empire, now so happily centred in the Royal throne of England; and we hail with no ordinary enthusiasm the presence of the heir to that throne in the capital city of her Majesty's Indian Empire. We doubt not that this visit of your Royal Highness will be for ever remembered as a great and prominent event in Indian history—an event which, while strengthening and cementing with fresh bonds the loyalty and attachment of the people to their Sovereign, affords them an additional pledge of her Majesty's unceasing interest in their welfare and advancement. In this city your Royal Highness will meet with abundant indications of the moral and material progress, and of the prosperity which everywhere follows on British rule. In its numerous structures and works of public utility, in its extensive trade, and in the spread of education and intelligence amongst its citizens will be found all the signs of a prosperous and contented people. The only regret mingling with the universal enthusiasm evoked by the intelligence of the projected visit of your Royal Highness was caused by the intimation that the Princess of Wales would not accompany the Royal progress through India. We respectfully beg your Royal Highness to convey to your Royal consort the sincere expression of our regret that we have thus been unable to prove to her Royal Highness our loyal devotion and attachment by welcoming with acclamation her bright and gracious presence among us. Respectfully wishing your Royal Highness the fullest enjoyment in your interesting tour, and earnestly hoping that your Royal Highness will bear away pleasing impressions of the country and its people."

The address was then presented to his Royal Highness in the handsome and costly casket prepared for the occasion. The Prince replied:—

"I thank you for your welcome to the capital of India. It gives me great pleasure to find myself in this city, so full of historical associations connected with the Empire in the East. It is still greater gratification to have received such demonstrations of loyalty to the British Crown and to see on every side marks of prosperity and contentment. I will convey to the Queen your expressions of loyalty and gratitude towards her Majesty and to the Princess of Wales what you kindly say of your regret of her being unable to visit India. The Princess shares the same feeling, and most gladly would have accompanied me, but the fatigues of the journey and the necessity of watching over our children are insuperable obstacles. Every day I remain in India will strengthen my interest in the country and people. Gentlemen, I again thank you for your address."

A procession was then formed by the Prince's suite and the Viceroy's, and with his Royal Highness, dressed in a Field-Marshal's uniform, in which he looked every inch a King, on his Excellency's right hand, the whole party passed along the long length of staging up to the ghaut platform amidst the booming of Fort William's guns and the thunder of cheers from thousands of spectators inside and outside the landing inclosures. Every head was uncovered, and everyone assembled on the ghaut arose to greet the Prince. The Viceroy presented the native Princes and Rajahs to his Royal Highness, and also several of the high officials of the State; amongst others, the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala; the Chief Justice, Sir Richard Garth; the Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Milman; the Members of Council, and the Brigadier-General commanding. The Royal party then proceeded to the Viceroy's carriages at the entrance of the ghaut, whence the carriage procession started along the prescribed route, round the south of Fort William, past the Havildar's tank, near which a host of prettily-dressed children were assembled, and they sung "God Bless the Prince of Wales" with telling effect. Thence, passing the old course, through the north-east gate of Government House, that mansion was reached at half-past five. Fort William fired another Royal salute, and, on the Royal carriage drawing up at the foot of the grand staircase, the guard of honour of British infantry drawn up opposite the door presented arms. His Royal Highness, having alighted, ascended the stairs, accompanied by his Excellency the Viceroy and the chief officials of the State.

Government House, the residence of the Prince of Wales while in that city, occupies the principal site in Calcutta. It faces the Maidan, which is the Hyde Park of the "City of Palaces." This title Calcutta earned for itself when the classic styles of

architecture were more exclusively admired than at the present day. Chowringhee, which forms the eastern side of the Maidan, is a road with large and fine houses, each in a separate compound or garden, mostly having Greek colonnades or porticoes; but these palaces are, if considered critically, anything but good specimens of the classic style of architecture. They are built of brick—a material implying quite a different manner of building from that of the Greek model, and plastered over with chunam. Government House is an exception to this, and is of a better construction. The plan of it might be described as a quadrangle, but a St. Andrew's cross will convey a nearer notion of its true form. This arrangement was adopted with a view to ventilation; a quadrangle would have required a central court, while the form adopted leaves the whole open to any breath of wind. The gardens of the house are in front; and to the south of them, and in a line with the centre of Government House, stands the equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge. Four gates open to the approaches: on the top of each is a lion with a ball under the right paw. The "adjutants," or storks, have a particular liking for the tops of these gates. It is their habit to perch themselves on the lions, where they remain looking profound and grave, as is their manner. The air which they assume is like what one might expect as belonging to the important officials who surround the Governor-General. The Townhall of Calcutta, in which the public balls and dinners are held, and in which a ball in honour of the Prince of Wales was given, is a handsome edifice, in the Doric style of architecture, situated on the Esplanade.

RECEPTION OF NATIVE PRINCES.

On the day after his arrival at Calcutta, the Prince of Wales held a reception at Government House. The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, the Maharajah of Cashmere, the Maharajah of Jodhpore, the Maharajah of Puttiala, the Maharajah of Jeypore, and the Maharajah of Rewah, with the Begum or Princess of Bhopal, successively paid their respects to him. The ordinary newspaper correspondents were not present on this occasion; but Mr. W. H. Russell, who was in the suite of his Royal Highness, gives the following account of those illustrious native Indian visitors to the Prince:—

"At half-past ten o'clock the Maharajah of Puttiala's approach was announced with the due salute. The Maharajah of Puttiala is son of the man who did England good service in the time when the road between Delhi and the Punjab was one of vital importance, by keeping it clear and helping us in a substantial fashion. He is about thirty years of age, and rather a fine-looking man. A very clever Oriental milliner and an experienced jeweller combined might give an idea of the splendour of these chiefs in dress and ornament. Puttiala, however, was not one of the finest by any means, yet he was, as a friend said, 'like a flash of lightning in Storr and Mortimer's.' As he was led by the hand of Major Henderson, his eye rested on the vacant throne at the end with some wonder. But he looked pleased and puzzled when, on entering the throne-room, he saw ranged up in line Lord A. Paget, Lord Suffield, General Probyn, General S. Browne, Colonel Ellis, Canon Duckworth, Surgeon-General Fayrer, Lord Aylesford, Major Bradford, Captain Deane (Adjutant Governor-General's Body Guard), and Mr. F. Knollys, and, turning to the left, was able to catch a glimpse of the Prince of Wales, waiting to receive him. The Duke of Sutherland and Sir Bartle Frere were standing beside his Royal Highness. The Maharajah made a very low yet dignified salaam to the Prince, who bowed, took his hand, and led him to the sofa, where he took his place with the Maharajah on his left, the Political Officer (Tupper) being next the Maharajah to interpret. The conversation lasted eight or ten minutes, and the Prince referred in it to the services of Puttiala in 1857. The Maharajah received a gold medal, and when he was led back to the end of the carpet he was evidently in very good humour."

"Scarcely had the Prince of Puttiala gone away ere the guns announced the Maharajah Holkar of Indore. His Highness, a very tall, large man, walked into the Throne-room, conducted by Major Henderson and the Political Agent (Maitland), in a very regal manner, rolling a little from side to side, and touching his forehead slightly to the suite. His two sons and his clever Minister, Ragonath Rao (nephew of Sir Madhava Rao), and a train of Sirdars took their seats with the suite. It is said the Maharajah of Indore is desirous of some of Kandeish; but he is clever enough to be aware that the Prince of Wales cannot interfere in these questions. He received the gold medal and ribbon, introduced his sons and Sirdars, and left with a cheerful countenance. Holkar is very proud and punctilious, and there had been difficulties, it was said, about his precedence so great that the arrangements for a meeting here were attended with trouble. A certain interest is attached to Holkar's personal property, because of reports that he has a little treasury of five millions sterling stored up for a rainy day."

"The Maharajah of Jodhpore came next—a most picturesque and wondrously eccentric-looking chief, followed by a splendid Sirdaree. His yellow head-dress, bound by cloth of gold round his brow, displayed an aigrette of diamonds and rubies of great beauty. A vast wealth of gems glittered all over his neck and breast. Small, well-cut features, a very bright eye, and whiskers and moustache and beard black and bristling, brushed upwards, gave him, at first sight, a fierce look, of which the sad, proud aspect of his face, on closer scrutiny, changed the character. But proud he is beyond the pride of the proudest. It is related of him once that at a durbar, where chairs were placed for himself and the Maharajah of Oodeypore and another chief, he exclaimed, 'Let Oodeypore take which he pleases; I shall sit above him.' The many-folded petticoats worn by the Maharajah were like the Albanian fustanelle, but descended nearly to his heels, and reminded one of the dresses of the dervishes. The petticoats were, however, looped up by a thick circular girdle, a roll of cloth of gold, which hung from

the waist and gathered in his dress behind below the knees. His Sirdars were attired in a similar way; and they all went away in very good humour.

"The Maharajah of Jeypore, who drove up in a handsome carriage, drawn by four white horses, covered with trappings of cloth of gold, has the reputation of being one of the most enlightened of Indian potentates. He has suffered from a malady in the eyes, which were saved by an operation, and he wears spectacles, which never seem to suit the costume of an Oriental. His Sirdars were very splendid and peculiar-looking figures.

"It may be said, however, without detriment to the attractions of these chiefs, that the cortège of the Maharajah of Cashmere and the splendour of his personal adornments caused the impressions produced by previous arrivals to fade away. His carriage was preceded by two troopers, with brass helmets and cuirasses. Four more of these life guardsmen rode behind their master's carriage, in addition to his escort proper. His Sirdars, in five carriages, followed the coach in which sat the Maharajah, accompanied by the Political Officer (Jenkins) and his Minister. He is a handsome man, small in stature, but well made, and more quick in gait and manner than are Asiatic chiefs generally. He and his chiefs wear the Sikh head-dress, one of the most becoming of turbans, with its pretty, rakish set, and smart, defiant brush. As to his aigrette or plaque, one can only say that there seemed to be a light in the air as he turned his head in talking with the Prince. Some of his Sirdars were almost as brilliant.

"The Mahratta Prince, Maharajah Scindia, next followed. The attachment of Scindia to the British raj nearly cost him his throne in 1858, and it is said he feels very keenly the fact of the fortress of Gwalior, which was occupied after Sir Hugh Rose drove out Tantia Topce and placed him once more on the throne, being still retained in our hands. Certainly his look showed no feeling but the utmost pleasure at meeting the Prince. He walked up with Colonel Hutchins, the Political Officer, in a kind of eager, courteous, deprecating way, which no actor could at all imitate. Scindia looks like a man all over. He delights in soldiering, and a very good judge told me he knew of very few officers in our service who could put a division of the three arms through a good field-day so well as the Maharajah of Gwalior. Scindia is in many ways what is called a fine fellow. He wanted to lay out five lacs of rupees as presents to the Prince, and was with difficulty reduced to half a lac (\$5000), and he is very liberal in all his ideas. He has gained good opinions; he has risked much by his fidelity to the British Government, and he certainly did not increase his authority among his own people by the discovery and surrender of a supposititious Nana Sahib—heir, in their eyes, of the Peishwas. The Sirdars of Scindia were more eager than any of the others to see the Prince, and, whatever was said or done by him, he must have pleased them greatly.

"Now came a very eccentric visitor—the Sultana Jehan, Begum of Bhopal. She is a descendant of one of those families which were pushed into place and power, mostly by British influence, after the Pindarees were stamped down. A salute was fired, and a closed brougham drove up to the steps, at which the guard presented arms. The door was opened, and out stepped a shawl, supported on a pair of thin legs, and on the top of the shawl there was the semblance of a head; but face there was none, for over the head there was drawn a silk hood, and from it depended a screen of some sort of stuff, but this veil concealed features which report says are not at all deserving of such strict retirement, though her Highness is nearly forty, which is old for India. With her was her daughter, a figure draped and dressed like the first, and quite as old, to judge from appearances, though the lady is only eighteen. The ladies walked very slowly one after the other, and were led up the steps as if they were performing some remarkable feat. The Sirdars, among whom were two highly jewelled lads, said to be her Highness's nephews, were dressed magnificently, and one fine old fellow, Jam Allahdeen Khan, was a very fine type of a native Minister.

"The last chief received was the Maharajah of Rewah, whose carriage-and-four, with two postillions in green and gold, top-boots, and breeches, did credit to the Political Agent (Banerman) in charge of his Highness. The Maharajah is a very dignified personage, and is very well spoken of by all who know him. His Highness suffers from some skin malady, for which he uses a yellowish pigment on his face; but he has an agreeable look, and produces a most favourable impression on all who make his acquaintance. His family claims very high rank in point of ancestry and antiquity, and one daughter is married to the Rajah of Vizianagram. When his Highness took leave the receptions were finished."

THE CALCUTTA ILLUMINATIONS.

The illuminations of the city, in honour of the arrival of his Royal Highness at Calcutta, afforded, from different points of view, a spectacle to be greatly admired. One of the best views was got by looking westward, from near the Outram statue, along the great fashionable thoroughfare of Chowringhee, which is open to the Esplanade on the left hand. In the background was seen Government House, amidst the surrounding gardens of that mansion. The dome of the Post Office appeared beyond it, and the column of the Ochterlony monument, overlooking the Governor's Tank, rose in the middle of the wide Maidan. But the nearer view, that of the Chowringhee-road, thronged with carriages and native spectators on foot, was still more attractive. A correspondent thus describes it:—"Upon the right, as the spectator faces the town, is the Chowringhee-road, with the Museum and other public buildings, the clubs, and a long line of splendid residences of merchants and officials, each standing in its own well-wooded compound. In the right-hand corner farthest from the town stands the Cathedral. The bungalows and other buildings across the end facing the city are, for the most part, hidden by clumps of trees, while upon the river side the avenues of trees lining the bank are broken by Fort William, with its barracks, its church, and its fortifications running far into the park. Standing in the centre of the Maidan, the view

was a marvellous one. Every public building was outlined from roof to basement with a glow of soft lights, the only exception being the Viceregal Palace, which was poorly illuminated. Window, turret, cornice, and pillar were alike lined with lamps, and almost every private building upon the Chowringhee-road and the city front was similarly lighted up. Upon the face of this seeming scaffolding of fire shone out stars and plumes, initials and devices of welcome, some in coloured lamps looking like clumps of gems, others in the white brilliancy of gas. Here and there were great transparencies; but these are too far off to be appreciated from the position where we were standing—in the centre of the Maidan facing the city. Near the Outram statue on our right was a Saracenic arch with minarets and kiosks, with lamps so closely disposed all over it that it threw up one glow of fire. There were several other arches covered with lamps, but their form in the distance mingled with the general illumination around them. The great pile of the museum, as yet unfinished, was crowned with a large central and two flanking domes, skeletons by day, but now covered with lamps. Near it, above the roof of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, stood out a great Star of India, looking like glowing silver in the intense light in which it shone. It was 15 ft. in diameter; the silver rays surrounding it and the letters of the motto were lit by reflected lights, the blue annulus and gold ground by transmitted light. Five most powerful electric lights were used to produce this marvellously brilliant effect. Upon the left of the Maidan, in contrast to the wonderful brilliancy and glitter of the Calcutta and Chowringhee faces, was the Fort, with its barracks and buildings, also outlined by fire, but by fainter, softer light, which showed without any broad glare the buildings upon which they were placed; so that the Fort looked like a far-off mysterious fairy palace, outlined by captive glowworms. Upon the trees in the compounds of Chowringhee and on those of the park near the road were innumerable Chinese lanterns, the road itself being lined with festoons of lamps; while from the Maidan itself rose the lofty Ochterlony monument, encircled by spirals of lamps and crowned by rows of fire. The telegraph-office, post-office, currency-office, and many other buildings were illuminated architecturally; and every house bore stars, plumes, initials, devices, and transparencies in oil, gas, and crystal glass. This portion of the town could fairly vie with Regent-street upon the occasion of the Prince's marriage."

The Prince started from Government House at six o'clock, and made the circuit of the illuminations in an hour and a half. He was escorted by a squadron of Scinde horse and by the Viceroy's body-guard. Everywhere he was received with that murmured applause and clapping of hands which is all the greeting an Indian crowd have to give, except where a few Europeans grouped together gave a cheer, in which the Hindoos joined.

CHRISTMAS DAY AT CALCUTTA.

The time-honoured yearly festival of domestic affection, as it is for most English people at home or abroad, was quietly spent by his Royal Highness in the metropolis of our Indian Empire. In the forenoon the Prince and the Viceroy, with their suites, attended Divine service in the Cathedral on the Maidan. In the Viceroy's pew the Prince sat with Lord Northbrook on his left, Miss Baring on the right. Every seat was filled by the congregation. The communion-table was decorated with flowers, and there was a procession of the choir singing from the porch. It was a full choral service. The Bishop, Dr. Milman, and his clergy were assisted by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, who read the Athanasian Creed. A charity sermon was preached for distressed Europeans. The Bishop's discourse was remarkable for its treatment and character, but contained no reference to the Prince's visit. It was an earnest and powerful appeal to Christians to set an example to the heathen. Every Englishman in India, he said, was a missionary. By his life was Christ's preaching judged. Acts and words were carefully noted. He became a minister of God or a minister of evil; he was charged with the burden of Christ. Great and small, every Christian was bound to set an example to those around him in India. This principle of direct responsibility the Bishop insisted on most forcibly, concluding with an appeal for charity to our distressed countrymen.

It was a happy notion for the Prince to spend a part of Christmas Day on board a British man-of-war. Carriages containing the Prince and guests left Government House soon after the return from the Cathedral and drove to the Ghaut, where some thousands of natives and hundreds of Europeans had assembled, attracted by the spectacle of the Serapis dressed out with flags. Two lines of sailors and marines were drawn up on the gangway, which was covered with scarlet cloth, and pontoons extending from the ship on the shore. On a stage outside the ship were the officers of the Serapis and of the Osborne. The Prince and suite, dressed in plain clothes, passed between the lines of marines, under Major Snow, and sailors, under Commander Bedford, without arms. Most of the bluejackets had flowers in their breast. On reaching the platform the Prince shook hands with the officers, and on entering the ship was received by Captain Glyn. The Prince saw a very pretty sight; the deck, screened by flags, was artfully transformed into a winter scene by shrubs and branches covered with cotton-wool to represent snow, which, with the aid of some white glistening powder, it did most successfully. The holly and ivy were fabricated on board. There were suspended wreaths and inscriptions of "Welcome Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Across the fore-castle was the inscription, "We wish you a prosperous journey and a safe return to us." The Prince proceeded to visit the messes, amid thunders of cheers. Each mess presented the plum-duff, which every one was expected to taste, a rather arduous task, considering the number of messes and the substance to be taken. The dinner seemed to be ample, and the sailors and marines appeared to be thoroughly happy. The men in the sick bay were also delighted at the Prince's visit. A table on the main deck was

prettily decorated. "Cead mille failthe" and "Welcome" appeared on the bunting-walls. Old Father Christmas was duly represented. The Prince and his suite, including the Duke of Sutherland, Admiral Macdonald, Captain Durrant and the officers of the Osborne, General Browne, Captain Sartorius, Mr. Henderson, and Captain Williams, attached to the Prince's suite, sat down to dinner. Captain Glyn sat at the head and Captain Bedford at the bottom of the table. "God Save the Queen" having been played, the health of the Prince was drunk with Highland honours, the cheers being echoed by the crowd outside. The Prince, with much feeling, proposed the health of Captain Glyn and the officers of the Serapis, adding the name of Captain Durrant of the Osborne. The crew rushed up into the rigging, cheering as the Prince bade them good-bye. The Serapis and the Osborne were to remain at Calcutta till February. They would then go to Bombay to refit and prepare for the homeward voyage.

In the evening of Christmas Day the Prince went with Lord Northbrook to the Viceroy's house at Barrackpore, a few miles from Calcutta.

CHANDERNAGORE.

The Prince stayed at Barrackpore to spend the Sunday. In the afternoon of that day he and the Viceroy made an impromptu excursion into foreign territory, and paid their respects to the representative of an ally of Britain. Seventeen miles up the Hooghly from Calcutta, and on the opposite side of the river, is the little French settlement of Chandernagore, in the heart of the Bengal Presidency division. Chandernagore is now the only relic of French ascendancy in Bengal. But when Dupleix, a century and a quarter ago, was the chief European in India, and while as yet Calcutta was in a state of insignificance, Chandernagore was a capital of great opulence and splendour. Clive deprived the French of it in 1757, and they lost it again when the Republican war broke out in 1793; but it was finally restored to them by the Peace of Paris, and they have held it since. The settlement has a population of some 30,000, about 200 of whom are Europeans; and quite an array of officials, at the head of whom is the "Administrator," or Governor, a Lieutenant in the French army. His Royal Highness went up the river in the little Government yacht, the Rotas, to this little French colony. He was accompanied only by the Viceroy, the Duke of Sutherland, Miss Baring, Mrs. Lyall, and a few others. The visit was private, but Chandernagore got up a pretty little fête to welcome him. The church bells rang, the guns of the place fired a Royal salute, and the population turned out and cheered. Two pretty girls from the convent school presented bouquets and an address in French. From the landing-place the Prince drove to Government House, where, in the absence of the French Governor, he was received by the President of the Council, who introduced to him the officials of the colony. Cakes, bon-bons, and champagne followed, and the Prince then took his leave of this tiny French settlement, which, had it not been for the fortune of war, might at the present moment have been the capital of French India. On Monday morning the Rotas brought the Prince back to Calcutta.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BELVEDERE.

On arriving at Government House on the Monday, the Prince again began the task of receiving native princes, also the embassies from Nepal and Burmah. In the afternoon the Prince visited the hospital with Dr. Fayer, and inspected the collection of snakes which have been got together by the special commission for inquiring into the action of the poison of snake bites and the utility of proposed methods of cure. He then drove to Alipore, a suburban region of Calcutta, beyond Tolly's Nullah. In Alipore is Belvedere House, the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Belvedere stands on the site of, and has included in it, some of the actual structure of Warren Hastings's "Garden House." Sir Richard and Lady Temple had the honour of receiving the Prince in the beautiful park of Belvedere; and had invited there to meet his Royal Highness a very large party of the élite of Calcutta. One of Dr. Fayer's schemes was the establishment of a zoological garden in the environs of Calcutta. This project, at the instance of Sir Richard Temple, lately took definite form; and, within the last six weeks before the Prince's visit, a large space, which previously consisted of swamp interspersed with squalid native huts, had been cleared, levelled, and laid out ornamentally. It had been arranged that the Prince was to open this zoological garden on his way to Belvedere; but there was no ceremony, and his Royal Highness merely drove through the grounds. Indeed, the "opening" of them at all was rather premature, since the only zoological specimen they contain at present is a bear. No doubt in time the Zoological Gardens of Alipore will be full of wild animals. The Belvedere grounds, as the Prince entered them, just at dusk, were beautifully illuminated with cordons and festoons of lamps sparkling amidst the wealth of foliage. Sir Richard Temple, for the entertainment of his Royal guest, had brought down from the confines of the north-eastern frontier of India a bevy of representatives of the wild Naga tribes, who are at present giving us some trouble. The men were fine stalwart fellows, the women ugly and puny; the dress of the former chiefly consisted of fantastic ornaments sticking up from their heads, the women were girt from waist to mid-leg in horse-blankets. They exhibited a curious native dance, something like our country dance, but the music was fantastic and the step was grotesque. Then two Naga warriors, stuck all over with tasselled porcupine quills, and each carrying a leather buckler and a formidable hatchet like a chopper, sprang into the arena, and went through the pantomime of a single combat. To these succeeded Naga javelin-men, carrying long spears with shields of wicker-work topped by feathers; and the fury and agility with which, to the exciting strains of martial music, they dispatched hordes of imaginary enemies, made up a spectacle not to be described. After dining at Belvedere, the Prince was present at a ball given by Lord Northbrook in his honour in the spacious reception-rooms of Government House.



ENTRY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES INTO A CITY OF INDIA.



BEATING THE JUNGLE FOR TIGERS.

A NATIVE ENTERTAINMENT.

The Tuesday morning was devoted by the Prince of Wales to calling upon the Maharajahs who had visited him on the previous Friday. There was a Levée at Government House; about two thousand presentations were made, ending with native officers. A state dinner was given at Government House, after which the Prince, the Viceroy, and a large party attended a native entertainment, which was given in a pavilion, in the extensive and beautiful grounds of the suburban villa of Belgatchia. These grounds were laid out and the villa erected by a native gentleman, Dwarkanath Tagore, who has left an honoured name among the Hindoo citizens of Calcutta. It is remembered that in his day the Belgatchia villa used to be the scene of sumptuous and elegant entertainments, where he brought together all that were distinguished and amiable in Calcutta society, doing everything in his power to make Europeans and natives understand each other better and work harmoniously together. No native of India did more good in this way, in his generation, than Dwarkanath Tagore.

The approaches to Belgatchia and all the grounds were lavishly and beautifully illuminated; so, indeed, was the whole route, upwards of five miles long, from Calcutta. A broad carpeted pathway led from the entrance up the floor of the pavilion to the dais at its upper end, to which, on their arrival about eleven o'clock, the Prince, the Viceroy, and the party from Government House were escorted by a committee of native gentlemen. The spectators were seated in rows on each side of the central avenue. All the great native princes had been invited as guests, and there were present the heads of the great families of Travancore, Jodhpore, Jeypore, Rewah, Benares, Vizianagram, and Cashmere, so that the flash of jewels everywhere dazzled the eyes. When the Prince was seated a Hindoo pundit presented to him, on a gold plate, a cocoanut, some paddy, a few blades of grass, a gold coin, and a nosegay of flowers, the national emblems of fertility, plenty, and wealth; while three Vedic students blessed the Prince in song. Four native amateurs then sang a hymn of welcome in the Bengali tongue: their singing was nasal and monotonous, being to European ears wholly destitute of modulation. An instrumental concert followed, the performers squatting in a circle in front of the Prince. The trio on the sitar, an instrument which seems, speaking roughly, a mixture of the guitar, banjo, and the zittern, was really effective, one of the airs being the beautiful melody to which some of Hafiz's lines have been set. An energetic old gentleman performed with much gesticulation with the steel castanets, or karatala; a festive Baboo sang with much hilarity a comic song; and the nautch girls gathered in a picturesque manner in the confined space in the central avenue. They were rather over-dressed, and the voluminous length of their skirts, while satisfying the most exacting demands of ultra decorum, effectually prevented them from dancing. The nautch, in a word, was a failure, the damsels appearing to suffer so much from bashfulness that every attempt to begin collapsed at the outset. Everybody then went outside the pavilion into the illuminated grounds to witness the fireworks, and watch the ornamental boat gliding over the lake, which was a very pretty sight. Among the feats displayed before the Prince that evening was the ingenious musician, Baboo Kally Prosonno Bannerjee, playing on two flutes, or trumpets, with his neck. This performance excited great interest. At first it was thought that he was producing the sound by his mouth, or by ventriloquism; but it seems there is a very delicate apparatus within the instrument, so fine that the small quantity of air propelled by the pressure of the neck on the mouth of the tube is sufficient to give forth a sound. There are no holes in the flutes, so that the variations have to be produced by the difference of pressure. An instrument on the same principle is said to have been once produced in France. It has been known for a long time in India, but it is difficult to get a person capable of playing on it. The tubes were of silver, and were handed up to his Royal Highness and the Viceroy for inspection. The karatala performance is not exactly that of the castanets, nor the bones of negro minstrelsy, yet it suggests both. These instruments are of steel, and lie in the palm of the hand; they are made to clink together, producing a delicate sound almost like the dropping of water. The hymn chanted by the pundit Samaswami and his two pupils was in Sanscrit, so its meaning was not understood by most of the company.

Wednesday, Dec. 29, was a day of comparative quiet for the Prince, but his Royal Highness and the Viceroy, accompanied by their respective suites, attended races which had been got up in the Prince's honour. The purses and cups were subscribed chiefly by natives. In the evening the Prince was present at a state dinner given by the Viceroy at Government House. On the Friday night he attended a public ball at the Townhall. Early in the morning of New-Year's Day the Prince held a Chapter of the Star of India, but of this we must give a more full description.

THE GRAND CHAPTER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The scene at the Grand Chapter of the Star of India was at once gorgeous and stately. The general arrangements were similar to those when the Duke of Edinburgh held the first Grand Chapter. A vast inclosure of canvas was prepared, running south-east and north-west on an open plain about a mile from Government House. The Rajahs' tents were ranged on the long side of a parallelogram opening on the inclosure at one end, on the Maidan on the other. At the north-eastern extremity of the inclosure was a dais, with silver pillars and a canopy of blue silk and satin, the colour of the order. On the dais were two chairs. The one for the Viceroy was of silver and blue, with a crown behind, and golden lions at the side. The footstool was the same, with golden lions. On the right of the Viceroy was a similar chair, with the Prince of Wales's plumes at the back and silver arms, with a footstool of blue and silver. Before the dais were a scarlet carpet and a cloth-of-gold tent, carpeted with scarlet and the Royal arms in the centre. Behind the dais and on each side rows of seats were arranged. The front rows were for mem-

bers of the order. Behind these were eight compartments for native chiefs, European ladies, and gentlemen. Outside the chapter-tent, which is used by the Viceroy for durbars, were seats rising in tiers. At the approach to the grand entrance were lines of marines and sailors. On the left, looking towards the tent, were drawn up infantry in light order as a guard of honour. A large flagstaff with the Union Jack stood in front, where a military band was placed. Natives and Europeans had assembled, not only from Bengal, but from many other parts of India. The Rajahs had numerous retainers, and the cortège sometimes combined incongruously Asiatic and English equipments. As the procession entered the durbar tent the servitors ranged themselves right and left at the entrance, the Companions taking their seats next. A great effect was produced by the splendour of uniforms and native costumes.

At ten minutes to eight the Rajah of Jheend arrived, and five minutes later the Maharajah of Jodhpore. These were the chiefs about to be invested as Knights Grand Commanders. At eight the Prince and the Knights Grand Commanders arrived, and were followed at intervals of five minutes by the other Knights. They arrived in carriages, alighting at the grand entrance, where they were met by the Foreign Under Secretary, and conducted solemnly up to their tents. At a few minutes past nine his Royal Highness arrived, followed closely by the Viceroy. Both proceeded to their tents, where they robed, and the procession to the Chapter tent then began. It was not a continuous procession; each group issuing from its tent, and being followed at a distance of some fifty yards by that which succeeded it. First came spears, maces, the Marshal of the Encampment, Captain R. H. Grant, R.A.; the Foreign Under Secretary, F. Henvey, Esq.; the Secretary of the Order, Mr. C. U. Aichison, O.S.I. Then came the Companions of the Order, twenty-nine in number. Then followed the Knights, Sir T. D. Forsyth, K.C.S.I., Sir F. R. Pollock, K.C.S.I., Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I., Maharajah Sir Jey Mungul Singh, K.C.S.I., Maharajah Sir Jeypore Singh, K.C.S.I., Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., the Maharajah of Johore, K.C.S.I., and the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I. The Companions wore the star, the Knights the ribbon of the order. Hitherto, the procession had offered few picturesque features, but now came the Knights Grand Commanders of the order. First, as junior of the rank, came the Begum of Bhopal, preceded first by the political officer at her Court, then by eight retainers, all of high rank and in gorgeous attire, then by one of her officers bearing her banner, while pages in gold brocade and gold turbans held up her train. Beyond the fact that she was short in stature, no one could form any idea of the person of the Begum. She was entirely enveloped in the blue silk robe of the order, with its white shoulder-knots, and the gold Star of India embroidered on the shoulder. Her head was enveloped in a hood of the same colour; an absolutely opaque veil of similar hue covered her face. Her esquire stood behind her holding her banner, gold star and a castle on a blue ground over her head. Her pages were also behind her, each a little on one side, holding the train of her robe, her eight retainers stood two and two behind.

The Prime Minister of Hyderabad, Sir Salar Jung, appeared in a long dark blue uniform covered with gold, under the robe of the order. He is clean shaved except his moustache, and with a calm expression of face. He stood by the British in the mutiny, put down the fanatical population of Hyderabad, and has been one of our truest friends. His banner was silver and blue. Next came the Rajah of Puttiala, handsomely dressed in scarlet uniform with gold embroidery. His head-dress consisted of diamonds arranged in the form of a lofty crown, with a white turban. His banner was white and maroon. His pages were in gold brocade. Then came Lord Napier of Magdala, preceded by eight British officers. His train was held by two of the midshipmen of the fleet. His banner was a gold cross on crimson. The Maharajah of Travancore, who came next, wore a low white turban, with diamond aigrette and plumes. His banner was striped blue and white. Sir Bartle Frere had as his attendants four officers of the fleet and four of the army; midshipmen acted as his pages. The Maharajah of Rewah was a martial figure in a diamond helmet, with diamond fringe hanging down over the ears and back of the head. He wore a dark uniform with much gold, beneath it a gold brocade petticoat. His retainers were wilder and stranger in their attire than any of the others; two of them were attired in mediæval armour. His pages were in black and gold. The Maharajah of Jeypore followed—a small figure and wearing spectacles—a student rather than a warrior in appearance. His pages were in blue, with round cap and feathers; his flag was coloured in many stripes. Holkar followed him, a striking figure, in plain red turban, but a soldier in appearance. The Maharajah of Cashmere then passed by. His pages were distinguished by large pink turbans; his banner was of dark claret, with silver zigzags. Scindia came next—a tall and somewhat portly figure; he wore a turban with one side turned up. His flag was yellow and blue. Gradually the procession had approached, with intervals between the parties. The band had, during the approach, played marches and other airs. There was no pause, for close after Scindia came the cortège of the Prince of Wales. Twelve officers of his suite preceded him, attendants bore a gold and crimson umbrella over him, and midshipmen, dressed in the garb of the age of Charles II., in blue and silver, with broad hats and plumes, and luxuriant artificial ringlets, bore up his train. As the Prince ascended the dais the band played the National Anthem. He remained standing until the Grand Master, preceded by twelve officers, and after them pages, also in dress of the Chevalier period, came up. The Grand Commanders all bowed to him as he passed and as he seated himself, the Princes alone following his example. The great tent now presented a most brilliant appearance. In two lines in front of the central figures on the throne were the great Princes of India, ablaze with jewels. Behind them were their attendants, scarcely less brilliant. At the further end of the line stood the Royal servants, with fans and punkahs of crimson

and gold, and other emblems of Royalty. Beyond were many other chiefs in wonderful diamonds and other precious stones, among them the deputation from Nepaul and the ambassadors from Burmah with their pearl helmets. Officers of the fleet and army, civil officials in court dress, and several officers in foreign uniform were present in this assembly.

The Grand Master now ordered the Secretary to call the roll of the order, and as each answered he seated himself, as did his attendants, with the exception of the standard-bearers. The secretary then declared the chapter to be open, and repeated that the business before the Court was the investiture of his Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpore and his Highness of Jheend as Knights Grand Commanders, and of William Rose Robinson, Esq., the Maharajah of Punnah, the Rajah of Nahun, the Sahib of Indore, the Hon. H. Ramsay, C.B., General Runandeep Singh, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese army, Rao Raja Gunput, Rao Kirkee Shamsher, Rao Bahadur, and Mumtaz-ud-Dowla Nawab-Mahummad Fai Ali Khan Bahadur, Knights of the order; together with the decoration of R. B. Chapman, J. R. Bullen Smith, and Babu Degumber Mitter, with the Badge of the Third Class of the order. The secretary then read aloud the Queen's warrant, directing that this ceremony of investiture be held and conducted on her behalf by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Upon this the Grand Master and all the members of the Chapter rose and bowed to his Royal Highness. The secretary then delivered to his Royal Highness the Royal grants of the dignity of Knights Grand Commander, and the Prince directed the investiture to proceed. The secretary of the order, attended by macebearer, now left the Chapter tent and proceeded to the tent of the Maharajah of Jodhpore, and returned accompanied by that chief with his retainers and pages.

The Maharajah of Jodhpore was met at the entrance of the tent by two junior Knights, the Under Secretary, bearing the insignia on a blue satin and velvet cushion, two junior Knights, the Maharajah, and an attendant. The Guard presented arms. After the Queen's grant was read by Secretary Aitchison, the Maharajah was led aside, and, having been decorated with a Knight's ribbon, badge, star, and robes, returned and stood before the dais. He made two obeisances, and knelt while the Prince was placing the collar of the order round his neck, in doing which his Royal Highness said:—"In the name of the Queen, and by her Majesty's command, I here invest you with the honourable insignia of the Star of India, of which most exalted order her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Grand Commander." A salute of seventeen guns was then fired, and the new Knight was conducted to his seat, before which he remained standing until his banner was unfurled; and, after a flourish of trumpets, the Secretary proclaimed aloud the full titles of his Highness, after which he took his seat. The Rajah of Jheend, a fine old man with a grand white beard, was next led up, and the above ceremonies were again gone through. The Knights were then created with much greater speed, but still with much ceremony and a multiplicity of bows, and Mr. Robinson and Colonel Ramsay received also knighthood at the hand of the Prince. All was at last finished and the Chapter was declared dissolved. The procession then moved off in the reverse order in which it had arrived, except that the Prince now took precedence of the Viceroy. The Viceroy's Guard and the Knight Commanders and Companions followed in reverse order of their entry, so that from the durbar tent seemed to flow an array of banners, plumes, and dazzling colours the like of which was not seen even at the coronation of the King of Hungary. Nowhere else could be seen such a combination of Asiatic costumes. The Maharajah of Jodhpore, G.C.S.I., is a Rajpoot chief of the highest dignity. His territory, properly called Marwar, is situated in Western India, north of Oudeypore and Baroda, towards the Runn of Cutch and the borders of Scinde. Its extent is about 330 miles by 150, and it has a population much below two millions. The Maharajah boasts an illustrious Hindoo ancestry, but has no real power, being tributary to the British Government, as his predecessors were to the Mahratta rulers of Western India, and previously to the Mogul.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

In the afternoon the Prince, accompanied by the Viceroy, unveiled an equestrian statue of Lord Mayo on the Maidan, near Government House. Several rajahs were present. Mr. Bullen Smith read an address, in reply to which the Prince expressed a melancholy satisfaction at unveiling the statue of one whom he had been proud to call his friend, and who would have left a great name among Indian viceroys had he lived. On behalf of the widow, children, and friends of Lord Mayo he thanked the committee for what they had done in honour of his memory. The Prince then unveiled the statue, which is a good likeness of Lord Mayo.

After this ceremony, the Prince changed his uniform, and drove to the racecourse to witness an exciting polo-match between the Calcutta players and Manipore natives, six a side, the former big men on well-fed and well-groomed ponies, the latter light men on ragged poor-looking tats. The contest was rendered equal by the wonderful skill of the Manipore men. The Prince, the Viceroy, and suite were in plain clothes. They left their carriages and mingled freely with the crowd, and watched the play till darkness stopped it. The Prince next drove to the race-stand to witness a grand display of fireworks, which were not quite equal to expectation, owing to the climate; but the spectacle of tens of thousands of faces lighted up by mortars, rockets, and coloured fires was alone worth seeing. Calcutta poured out its myriads, but all were very orderly, clapping their hands at the noisy fireworks, or such representations as a mosque, the Taj, and bouquets. One flight of rockets was very fine. The Prince also went to see the fleet illuminated and fireworks discharged from the ships. There was a dinner at Government House, after which the Prince, accompanied by the Viceroy, the Maharajah of Johore, Miss Baring, Miss Foulkes, and the members of the

suites in uniform, visited the English theatre, where Charles Mathews played in "My Awful Dad." The theatre was prettily dressed out. The Rajah Salar Jung and one or two more native Princes had boxes provided for them. The house was only half full, the prices for large boxes being £100, and for small ones £50, pit-stalls being £7. Many New-Year's Day compliments were exchanged.

LAST DAYS AT CALCUTTA.

Sunday, Jan. 2, was spent in comparative quiet. The Prince, the Viceroy, and the Government House party went to church at Fort William, and visited the arsenal subsequently, where there is a collection of arms in good order. In the afternoon a steamer conveyed the party to the Botanical Gardens, which were crowded. They drove back through Howrah, which was brilliantly illuminated, and halted at the Bishop's College. The Prince dined at Government House.

On the Monday the Prince visited the General Hospital at Calcutta, and witnessed some further snake-poison experiments under the superintendence of Dr. Fayrer. In the afternoon a convocation of the University assembled for the purpose of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon his Royal Highness, this being the first honorary degree which the University has granted. The Vice-Chancellor, having in a brief address respecting the University presented the Prince to the Chancellor, the latter delivered the diploma to his Royal Highness, who then signed the register. A large assemblage gathered, consisting chiefly of graduates and fellows of the University.

DEPARTURE TO BANKIPORE.

The Prince left Calcutta for Bankipore at ten o'clock on the Monday evening by a special train, composed of splendidly fitted-up carriages built expressly for the use of the Royal party. All the native Princes attended at Government House to take leave. The Prince was very properly reminded that during the Bengal famine Bankipore, the chief civil station of the large and important division of Patna, was the great head-quarters of the local administration which coped with the destitution in Tirhoot. It was well, indeed, that Lord Northbrook should have represented to the Prince the propriety of a visit by his Royal Highness to the famine head-quarters. Here the men who then devoted themselves to the duty of coping with the distress now had the honour of being specially presented to the son of the august lady, in the administration of whose Indian empire they had done good service by warding off a reproach that would have tarnished British humanity in the eyes of the world. There was further interest attached to a visit paid by the Prince to Bankipore. The great districts of Tirhoot, Sarun, and Champaran, lying to the north of it, contain more British settlers than any other county region of all India. Indigo cultivation is the great rural industry of these districts, and this is in the hands of a body of planters than whom nowhere has her Majesty more loyal subjects. His Royal Highness reached Bankipore on Tuesday morning, and was received at the railway station by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the civil and military officials. The Prince drove to the durbar tent, where the Lieutenant-Governor introduced the Rajahs to his Royal Highness. Several European gentlemen, noted for their services during the late Indian famine, were also presented. Afterwards the Prince received a deputation of Freemasons and four addresses, and gave his consent to the new industrial college being named after him. His Royal Highness subsequently attended a public breakfast. Covers were laid for 420. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposed the toast of "The Queen," which was warmly received. Breakfast being over, the Prince witnessed a procession of elephants. His Royal Highness left at noon for Benares, which he reached the same evening.

BENARES.

This ancient city, the venerated head-quarters of the Brahminical religion in Lower India, has a very picturesque aspect, viewed from the river Ganges. The high riverside bank which, in the form of an arc of a circle, extends from a point nearly opposite the fort of Ramnuggur to the Raj Ghat at the bridge of boats, nearly three miles down stream, is covered with temples and stately palaces—some of them magnificent in their ruins. But there are occasional gaps of ugliness in which only the steep, craggy, sand-grey bank of the river is visible, with a few huts, which look as if the next high wind would blow them into the river. Between the buildings and the Ganges intervene the ghauts, detached lines and masses of stone steps. Most of them are of noble proportions. The grander houses are the property of the Maharajahs of Benares, Jeypore, Vizianagram, Nagpore, and Jodhpore, of Holkar, Scindia, and other Princes. Some of the larger buildings are inhabited by Gossains, half hermits, half holy beggars, who are often patronised by rich mahajuns (dealers, bankers, and money-lenders) ambitious of compound interest in the next world as well as in the present. Vast numbers of pilgrims come from all parts of India to Benares, as it is considered a most holy spot. They visit certain temples and perform particular "poojahs," according to their caste, in all of which there are payments to the Brahmins, so that a great deal of wealth comes into the place. It is not altogether a city of Brahmins and Pundits, for there are some manufactures also, which are peculiar to the town, such as the making of kincob, a very rich kind of cloth of silk and gold, which forms the dresses of Rajahs and men of rank. The rich gold-embroidered trappings for elephants are also manufactured at Benares.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Benares on Jan. 5, to stay with the Lieutenant-Governor in a camp adjacent to the town. Next day the Prince, attended by Sir John Strachey and suite, after a Levée and reception of the Delhi Princes and various addresses at the camp, drove into Benares and laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital, halting for a brief space to hear a hymn sung by the native pupils under the care of the Church Mission. The children presented some lace as a present

for the Princess of Wales, which was graciously accepted. The Prince then visited the Rajah of Vizianagram and inspected the Townhall, which has been built by the Rajah in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. Thence the Prince proceeded to the Hindoo temples, which had been previously cleared of all persons but the guardians of the Durga monkey, which is one of the living idols of Hindoo worship. Every precaution had been taken that prudence demanded. The people were silent, but very respectful. Before sunset the Prince embarked for a voyage up the river to Ramnuggur, the palace of the Maharajah of Benares, two miles above the city. There he was to remain until the illuminations should be well alight. He was then to go down past the whole line of ghauts, to land at the bridge of boats below the town, and to drive through the illuminations to his camp. This programme was carried out. The barge was handsome and quaint. It was long and narrow, with two carved wooden horses of nearly full size prancing on the prow. The hull was painted a grey green, and upon it were depicted water-plants, fish, and aquatic birds. The canopy was covered with gold fringe, the seats beneath of blue velvet. This was taken in tow by a small steamer. The European population of Benares were provided for on platforms in barges with light canopies. These barges were moved by a paddle in the stern worked by ten men with their feet, as upon a treadmill. The speed was far greater than would have been produced by the same number of men rowing. Speed was, indeed, no object, as this flotilla was merely to go to the upper ghaut to follow in procession after the Royal barge on its return slowly down the stream to the railway bridge. The river was kept clear of all boats, with the exception of those allowed to take part in the procession. This was done to prevent accidents, as it was feared that they might crowd the river, and that the steamer towing the Royal barge might upset one or more, causing loss of life. Myriads of lights were reflected on the untroubled surface of the river, and many hundreds of little floating lamps were launched from a boat in mid-stream. The effect of these, as they floated gradually out of sight, was charming. The Royal barge, on its way up, was towed at a rapid rate to Ramnuggur. It was already dark when it reached the landing, and the palace was brilliantly illuminated with long lines of light. At one side of the landing, from the water's edge to the entrance to the palace, was a line of elephants, splendidly caparisoned, with magnificent howdahs, fringes of beads on their foreheads, and silver ornaments round their necks. At the other side was a line of camels similarly caparisoned, with silver bells round their necks, and little rows of bells round their legs, a soldier with a drawn sword bestriding each. Before these were lines of torch-bearers. Upon entering the gates a great interior court was passed, with lines of elephants, faced this time by Arab steeds. A farther court was lined with the Rajah's troops. The courts were illuminated with lines of torches; the effect was wild and Oriental. The Prince was entertained by the Rajah in the apartments of state. It was half-past six before he started, amidst a Royal salute, salvoes of rockets, and the ascent of a hundred fire-balloons. The appearance of Benares as the Royal barge floated by was superb. Upon every one of the steps of the ghauts lamps had been placed a few inches apart, and along every horizontal line of the palaces, temples, and houses above. Where the ghauts have been washed away the gap was hidden by lines of arcades, divans, and pinnacles of lattice-work, all illuminated. The surface of the river was flecked, as it were, with fire, and every minaret and mosque and line of masonry in the temple was marked out in light. Myriads of people, whose figures were set in blackness against the vivid sheets of flame, presented almost a demoniacal aspect. The magnificent display evoked repeated exclamations of delight from the Prince, who was met by Sir John and Lady Strachey and family at Ramnuggur.

LUCKNOW.

At Lucknow, which the Prince reached on the 6th, he was met at the station by General Chamberlain, with a military escort, and was entertained by Sir George Couper, the Chief Commissioner of Oude. The first thing he did next day was to receive the lineal descendants of Mirza Jehanghir Shah, heir apparent to Shah Alum, the last King (independent) of Delhi, and the last of the dynasty of Timour. These families have been pensioners on our Government since 1788. Summoned to the presence of the Prince, as their names were called they salaamed one by one, and were dismissed. It is said that they were much gratified at the interview and struck by the kind manner of the Prince. Next came a European Levée, and there was a native Levée at eleven o'clock, which lasted an hour. Several Talookdars and many descendants of the Kings of Oude attended. This being over, the Prince, Sir George Couper, the Duke of Sutherland, and others, drove out to see the Dilkoosha, now in ruins. He was much interested at the sight of Peel's batteries, where Sir William Peel received his wound, the room in which he lay, the place where Outram crossed the Goomtee river, and the scene of the charge of the Bays and of Major Smith's death. Thence he drove to the Martinière, where he was received by the officers in charge and conducted over the building. He descended to a vault where lie the remains of Claude Martin, a French private soldier who died a General, bequeathing an enormous fortune to charitable purposes. The Prince then ascended to a point where he got a commanding view of the country through which Lord Clyde advanced, turning the rebel position, in 1858. It is much changed, owing to the destruction of houses and villages, so that it was difficult to explain the operations. The Secunderabagh, however, is left, where more than 2000 sepoy and rebels were caught within high walls, and were shot or bayoneted to amān. The Shah Nujeeb was taken by a gallant rush, the Kuddom Russool next, then the Chuttur Munzil. Some glimpses were obtained of the ruins of the Residency through immense masses of vegetation, gardens, and trees, flanked by the winding river. The Prince returned to the Commissioner's by the broad avenue through the park, where was once a thickly-peopled suburb. At four o'clock the Prince laid the foundation-stone of a memorial in honour of the loyal

and faithful sepoys who remained true to the British Government in 1857. This monument is to be erected at the private cost of Lord Northbrook, the present Viceroy. The mound is placed outside Aitken's Post, where the natives chiefly fought, in a rather bad situation. The troops drawn up were the 14th, 65th, and 66th Native Infantry, 41st Native Infantry Artillery, an escort of the 13th Hussars, and the 19th Bengal Cavalry. There was, however, a most interesting feature in this assemblage. In order to give more effect to the ceremony of laying the stone, which the Prince performed, the troops presenting arms and artillery saluting, the survivors of the native defenders had been collected from Oude and other parts of India. These, in their old uniforms, were drawn up close at hand. About one hundred Europeans, including five officers surviving the defence of Lucknow—Dr. Fayrer, Major Corbett, and three others—stood together at one side of the memorial mound. A happy thought of the Prince suggested that the veterans should be presented to him. This was done, and the sight was one never to be forgotten. The delight of these brave men was expressed in their faces; and as name after name was announced, and each looked up to the Prince, they seemed for the moment supremely happy, in spite of age and infirmity and poor clothing. One, nearly blind, exclaimed, "Let me see him;" and the Prince, understanding what he meant, told the officers to permit him to approach. The veteran, with his hand at the salute, came quite close, peered into the Prince's face, drew a deep sigh, and said, "I thank Heaven I have lived to see this day and the Prince's face." Among those present was old Ungud, the famous spy, and Carronjee Lall, the companion of Kavanagh in his daring venture. The Prince spoke very kindly of them at the native entertainment the next evening. Altogether, taking all the circumstances into consideration, the scene was most touching; and more than one eye filled with tears as the veterans filed past.

The Talookdars of Oude gave an evening fête to the Prince at the Kaiser Bagh. A crown was presented to the Prince, which may have been taken as significant, presented as it was in the old palace of the Sovereigns of Oude, of their cordial acceptance of him as their monarch.

On the Sunday, after attending Church service, the Prince, with Sir G. Couper, Lord Suffield, Major-General Probyn, Dr. Fayrer, and a few others, drove quietly to the ruins of the Residency, descended at Dr. Fayrer's house, and went over every room with the occupant and defender of the post during the siege. He also visited the beautifully kept cemetery, where rest the bones of Sir Henry Lawrence, and of men and women and children who died during the investment by the rebels. The Prince went along the wide avenue by the river side to the iron bridge which Lawrence crossed after the defeat at Chinhut and which Outram passed in his attack on the rebellious city. After enjoying the view up and down the river, the Prince returned and, by the main street or avenue called Victoria-road, went to Alumbagh, where he got out and examined Havelock's monument, returning by dark to Government House. The road and avenues pass through pleasant parks and gardens, which once were densely populated.

CAWNPORE.

At Cawnpore, as at Lucknow, the clearances have been on a vast scale. Nothing is left of the old station from the site of Windham's *tête de pont* to the Memorial Church, which stands outside the site of Wheeler's intrenchments. These have been levelled and the barracks inside pulled down; so it is difficult to recognise the place, and one looks for ancient landmarks in vain. The Prince stopped at Cawnpore on his road from Lucknow to Delhi, on Monday, the 10th. He drove from the station to the Memorial Church, which has at last been finished, and afterwards visited the Memorial Gardens, and stood for many minutes in a natural and decorous silence by the monument which commemorates the site of the well. He did not visit the Sutte Chowra Ghaut, known more commonly by the evil appellation of the "Slaughter Ghaut," partly because the time was short, partly influenced by other considerations which will readily suggest themselves. In the evening his special train again started for Delhi and went on through the night.

DELHI.

The Prince arrived in Delhi at eight in the morning of the 11th. In the way of decorations Delhi had made but slight preparation for his coming. A few triumphal arches had been erected, but nothing striking or peculiar; the Delhi authorities relied upon the military display as constituting the main and distinctive feature in the Delhi reception. The route past the statue to the camp, leading through the heart of Delhi, is four miles in length, and along the sides of the route no less than 18,000 troops were ranged. Horse and foot, native and British, Sikh and Ghoorka, in scarlet and blue, in grey and buff, green and yellow, formed a double wall four miles in length. The Prince rode on horseback, with Lord Napier of Magdala and Sir R. H. Davies, through the principal streets of the town, out through the Lahore Gate, and across the Delhi Ridge, so stoutly clung to by a handful of our troops during the long siege, and so on to his camp near the racecourse, and in the heart of the army. His route skirted the glacis of the fort, behind the ramparts of which rise the walls of the once Royal palace. He passed by the beautiful Jumna Musjid, the broad-terraced steps of which were thronged with officers in uniform and gaily-dressed ladies, and took his way up the broad boulevard of the Chandry Chowk, past the police-station where Hodson exposed the bodies of the Princes whom he pistolled on the way from the suburban tomb where he captured them. In the afternoon his Royal Highness held a Levée in the great Shamianah of his camp, and in the evening he honoured with his presence a reception given by the Commander-in-Chief in the head-quarters camp.

The Jumna Musjid is the chief mosque at Delhi, built by the Emperor Shah Jehan above two hundred years ago. It stands on a platform of red stone, 30 ft. above the level of the city, and 450 ft. square. Three sides of the square were occupied, in the perfect state of the Jumna Musjid, by



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S ELEPHANT CHARGED BY A TIGER.



THE PRINCE OF WALES KILLING A TIGER.



"PADDING" A SLAIN TIGER.

arcades, with a series of open octagonal pavilions. There was, on each of these three sides, a lofty gateway, with a flight of steps. In the centre of the square was a marble reservoir of water for ablutions. The main building, on the fourth side of the square, is 260 ft. long, with three domes at each end, 150 ft. high, the domes of white marble, ribbed with black. The front, raised on a grand flight of stone steps, is of white marble, but has a broad cornice inlaid with black marble. From the summit of the Jumna Musjid there is an extensive view over the city and surrounding country.

The once magnificent Selimghur Palace, formerly inhabited by the Great Mogul or Tartar Emperor of India, has not been improved by British occupancy. In the noble square stand detached blocks of barracks of red brick, of downright ugliness. The walls once covered with paintings of flowers are now whitewashed; but the scandalous dilapidations which went on for years have been stopped. Soldiers and civilians are no longer allowed to pick out precious stones (really of small value) from the inlaid walls, destroying the beautiful mosaics which represent flowers, fruits, and birds on white marble with great finish and perfection. Selimghur, however, witnessed a grand ball on the evening of the 12th, under circumstances of pomp and gaiety, rivalling anything in the time when the Sovereigns of Delhi were lords of all India. In the centre of the suite of rooms in which the ball was given by the Army to the Prince was the throne-room. Here stood the famous peacock throne, valued at six millions of money, broken up and carried off by Nadir Shah in 1739. This hall is supported on thirty-six marble columns, each four feet square. The ceiling was originally plated with silver, but this was carried off by the Mahrattas in 1760, and the roof has now been restored to match the rest of the building. The arches and the whole adornments are Saracenic, and the whole building is in the same style. The material is white marble, inlaid with gold arabesques; on the cornices at each corner are the Persian inscriptions familiar to readers of "Lalla Rookh." *Ugur furdoose burao-i-zumeen ust, humeen ust, humeen ust, humeen ust.* "If there be an elysium on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this." And certainly there are few apartments so marvellously beautiful. The audience hall opens at either end into courtyards, and each of these was boarded over, ceiled with a white, gold-spangled canopy, and turned into a ball-room. Out of these were several exquisite little rooms all in the same style, with perforated marble fountains and flowers, making the loveliest little boudoirs; these were the private rooms of the Delhi monarchs. This superb set of rooms was lighted with cut-glass chandeliers. There were 1500 guests present, of whom only 300 were ladies. This disparity would have much destroyed the effect of a civilian ball; but here the black coats were few, while the uniforms were so varied and so brilliant, that, seen in the white marble hall, they gave even greater colour and light to the spectacle than a larger proportion of ladies' dresses would have done.

The Delhi of the past lay in the plain outside the bounds of the present city, and magnificent turrets and mosques now lie scattered miles away. Delhi was founded before the Christian era. Its greatest monuments, such as the wonderful Kootub Minar, ten miles from modern Delhi, date from the end of the twelfth or the commencement of the thirteenth century. A picnic was given by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 13th to the Prince at the foot of this magnificent column. The party were about a hundred strong, including the Prince's suite. To the greater portion of those present the Minar itself presented no novelty; but to those to whom these ruins were new the excursion was a most enjoyable one. The column or minaret is 240 ft. high, no very extraordinary height; but it tapers upwards from the base, which is 48 ft. in diameter, to the summit, which is but 9 ft., and adds greatly to its apparent height. It is of very hard red sandstone, and is in admirable preservation. The four projecting galleries and the rich flutings, varying at each stage, greatly enhance its majestic appearance.

The military manœuvres which his Royal Highness beheld on the 14th, arranged by Lord Napier of Magdala, were of some interest. A division of the forces, under Major-General Hardinge—consisting of thirty-six guns, in two brigades, under General Michell; seven regiments of cavalry, under General Watson, divided into two brigades, under Colonels Hankin and Kennedy; thirteen battalions of infantry, engineers, and pontoon train—was in position about twenty-one miles north of Delhi, with its left on the Jumna. To meet the attack, a force, under Sir Charles Reid, of thirty-seven guns, one mountain and one heavy battery, two brigades of cavalry of three regiments each, under Generals Miller and Annesley, and eleven battalions of infantry, with four companies of sappers, had moved out, occupying a line north of the ridge, within three miles of Delhi. Here the two army divisions opposed to each other went through the various movements of a mimic battle, to the gratification of his Royal Highness, who was accompanied by Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief.

LAHORE.

The Prince of Wales travelled from Delhi, by rail, straightway to the city of Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, which he reached on the morning of Jan. 18. His Royal Highness was received at the railway station by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Judges, and other high officials. There was also a large assembly of Europeans to welcome his Royal Highness. On the plateau facing the fort were the encampments of the rajahs, chiefs of the Punjab, who had come to do the Prince honour. These were all drawn up for miles in form of their respective camps. Before each floated the banner of the Rajah. The elephants, with gold and silver howdahs, stood in line. There were also led horses in gold and silver saddle-cloths. Each chief's armed retainers, regular and irregular, were drawn up, lining the roadway on both sides. Lance and sword sparkled, armour flashed, morion, cuirass, plume, banner—all was bright and beautiful, with such a combination of colours as fairly astonished the beholder. The very spirit of chivalry

hovered over these martial faces and noble forms—the stately chiefs making obeisance amidst the roll of the drums, the blare of the trumpets, and the clang and outburst of strange instruments. The way to Government House seemed very short, there was so much to admire; but it was four miles long. The British Indian Government has made the convenient tomb of a cousin of Emperor Akbar into a residence for the Governor of the Punjab, but it is said to have been occupied as a dwelling by a Sikh General before Sir J. Lawrence obtained it. There was a guard of honour of the 92nd Highlanders, one hundred strong, all picked men, with their pipers and colours, outside the house; a cavalry escort also accompanied the Prince all the way. As soon as the Prince had been introduced to the ladies of the Governor's family, and had changed his uniform, it was time to receive an address of the people of Lahore, represented by the municipality, who were attired in turbans of the finest tissue and in gold-brocaded gowns and robes, with coils of emeralds, rubies, and pearls round their necks. They were ushered to the drawing-room, where the Prince stood in the midst of his staff, and were presented formally. The municipality welcomed the Prince to the capital of the Punjab. They saw in his visit another proof of the warm interest of the Queen in their welfare. He replied that he was glad to visit the capital of an important frontier division of the Indian Empire and to be so cordially welcomed. He would with pleasure communicate to the Queen their assurances of loyal attachment and gratitude. He thanked them for their good wishes. The Levée followed, with the presentation of native chiefs of Punjab States. These gentlemen were assembled in a handsome tent outside the Government House, and were thence escorted to the Prince by the political officers and aides-de-camp. An hour or two later, the Prince went to see the gaol, which is a model establishment, abounding in ferocious ruffians and wilder villains. Among the latter must be reckoned the brace of Thugs who were brought out for inspection, one of whom, aged seventy, had murdered more than two hundred and fifty people, and the other, who looked as if he might have equalled his great master if time permitted, said he could account for thirty-five only. They showed how the cord was used. The old gentleman gave Dr. Fayer's wrist a twist with it which he felt next day. The Prince did not exercise his clemency in their behalf, but asked for the liberation of two miserable Englishmen sentenced for embezzlement, and of some natives for minor offences. He afterwards drove to the Citadel, a famous fort of Runjeet Singh, and saw the sun setting over the broad plains and placid river. In the armoury attention was attracted by two cannon mounted on a revolving frame, which belonged to Dhuleep Singh. There was a banquet at the Lieutenant-Governor's in the evening, and so ended the first day in Lahore.

On the next day his Royal Highness returned the visits of the Rajahs, and opened a soldiers' industrial exhibition at Mean Meer. Answering the General's address, the Prince expressed the pleasure he experienced in opening the exhibition. He dwelt upon the great benefits and the delight felt in promoting institutions where the results of the soldier's industry and the good use of his leisure might be exhibited to his comrades and the public. In conclusion, his Royal Highness expressed his regret at the absence of Lord Napier of Magdala. In the evening the Prince attended a grand fête at the Shalimar Gardens.

His Royal Highness went next day to Jummoo, just across the Cashmere frontier, and stayed there until the 22nd, when he returned to Lahore. On the night of the 22nd he was present at a grand native entertainment in the hall of the Government College. This hall is a very fine room with galleries all round, which were occupied principally by European ladies. On the left were ranged Sikh Sirdars and natives, the givers of the feast; on the opposite side were the Europeans. At the end facing the door was a dais, covered with a scarlet carpet richly loaded with gold embroidery. On this was a throne like a chair of state, and under the canopy, along the walls, the emblazoned shields of the Punjab chiefs, coats of arms, and banners. Underneath each, standing motionless on a pedestal in full-dress armour or uniform, was a Punjaabee armed to the teeth, representing his own State or Chief. As the Prince entered the natives made salaams. He walked between the cords which served as barriers to the crowd, followed by his suite and preceded by members of the committee, towards the dais; and here saw on the right of it an excellent full-length portrait of the Princess of Wales, and on the left a portrait of himself, painted by order of the Maharajah of Puttiala, as the inscription stated, to commemorate the restoration of the Prince of Wales to health. The Prince being seated, the Lieutenant-Governor on his right, the Duke of Sutherland on his left, Sir Bartle Frere standing behind his chair, and the members of his suite on the left, the rajahs and chiefs of higher rank took their places on the right side of the dais, and behind it Mr. Thornton, Secretary to the Punjab Government. Major Henderson and the political officers were ranged in front, and the native nobility and the givers of the banquet were introduced. In fact, it was quite another Levée. Among those presented were members of the Royal family of Delhi, descendants of the Great Mogul, and of the Royal family of Afghanistan, one of whom, Shahzada Shahpur, actually sat on the throne. There were also descendants of Nanuk, the founder of the Sikh faith, and of Govind, who made the Sikhs a great military nation. There were, again, Rajpoots, Pathans, and Belooches, gathered from the remotest slopes of the Suleiman, representing extinct dynasties, lost causes, fallen houses, living and active antipathies. Although these chiefs and sirdars had been expressly told how to act on their presentation, and that nuzzurs were not to be offered, they forgot the instruction, and frequently salaamed, often to the ground, sometimes kissing the golden carpet or estrade where the Prince sat, and waited, in attitudes of reverence, as if to say something or to listen for a word from the son of their Empress. A number of natives were called one by one to receive from the Prince's hands medals and ribbons, which were fixed on the breast by an aide-de-camp.

When the ceremony was over the Prince rose and passed out conducted by the chiefs, into a corridor with purple velvet curtains, and ascended to the roof to witness a display of fireworks, and to look down on Lahore, every street, every building traced out in lines of light. The fort of old Runjeet Singh towered above all; parapets, battlements, all were illuminated. The fireworks were heralded by the ascent of fire balloons, which followed in a continuous stream till the rockets, bombs, Catherine wheels, and fixed pieces were set hissing, bursting, and blazing for a few minutes. Just below the Prince, round a great bonfire, danced some people with swords, and before the Prince left nautch girls were introduced, who, standing in a row some distance from the Prince, sang odes composed in his honour, but did not dance. When the fireworks were over the Prince and European ladies and gentlemen left the platform, and went to supper, at which there were no natives present. The band of the Royal Scots sang glees during supper, and then the Prince was escorted by native gentlemen to his carriage, and drove to Government House through an illuminated road.

ON THE FRONTIER OF CASHMERE.

When the Punjab was incorporated into the British territory Cashmere was supposed to be too extended a line for our frontier; so it was made over to Gholab Singh, the father of the present Maharajah, who paid a stipulated sum for it. The territory not only embraces Jummoo and Cashmere, but also Ladak, which had been annexed to the Punjab only a short time before by Runjeet Singh; so that the whole forms an extensive region ruled over by the present Rajah. Although not the largest of the native independent States, the ruler of Cashmere ranks among the most important of the Princes under British protection in India. The Maharajah Runbeer Singh, who is a Dogra Rajpoot and a Hindoo, is noted for his liberality to Brahmins and religious ascetics of all kinds. Jummoo, on the northern frontier of the Punjab, is the principal residence of his Highness. Srinuggur is the capital of Cashmere, where the Maharajah has a palace, and generally visits it in the summer, but his regular head-quarters are at Jummoo. This place is only a short distance from Sealkote, our frontier station. Jummoo stands on the first wave of ground which begins the slope of the Himalayan range at this part of the Punjab. It is a very slight elevation out of the plain. The Tuvée river runs on the south of the town, and cuts a precipitous bank on that side, from which a very fine view of the higher mountains can be seen to the east. Prominent among these is a triple-peaked summit, which, like all other mountains so shaped, is peculiarly sacred to the worshippers of Siva. They call it Trikuta, and identify it with the trident of the god, and on this account they pay it great reverence. The Tuvée drains a large valley, and the broad sandy bed shows what a strong and wild stream it must be at some seasons of the year. The Maharajah's palace overlooks the river, and commands a beautiful view of the higher range beyond.

From Lahore to Wuzerabad, on the Chenab, there is a narrow-gauge line of twenty-six miles, and the Prince travelled there on Jan. 20 by a special train. He was accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Duke of Sutherland, and other gentlemen of his party. At Wuzerabad carriages and outriders were in waiting. The country is a dead level, with few trees, and a scanty population. The steeple of Sealkote Church is seen far off, rising like a lighthouse out of the sea. The artillery, cavalry, and infantry were drawn up at the station. The Prince lunched with the mess of the 9th Lancers, and then continued his route over an excellent road, newly repaired. Jummoo is twenty-seven miles from Wuzerabad, the snowy summits becoming more distinct and beautiful every mile. It was four o'clock when the Prince made his exit from British India and entered the State of Jummoo as the guest of the Maharajah of Cashmere. An arch was thrown across the road; at the other side was a deputation of chiefs in carriages, waiting to conduct the Prince, whose carriage was escorted by troop of the 9th Lancers, over a new road for nearly thirty miles laid down by the Maharajah. Horses were changed every six miles. Seven miles from Jummoo, which was quite visible now on the low-lying spur of the snowy range, the Maharajah and the Sirdars welcomed the Prince. The scene can never be forgotten as the carriages, halting in succession on the top of the ridge, permitted the occupants to look down on the broad river, flowing below the spur on which stands Jummoo, covered with gay boats with rowers in scarlet and yellow liveries, and men swimming on inflated skins. A bridge of boats crossed the stream. On the near bank there were a vast number of elephants, gorgeously painted, and with gold and silver trappings on their backs. On the other side there were cavalry in armour, and double lines of infantry. The old hill fort opposite the city was thundering out a salute, astonishing the Himalayan wolves and jackals. When the Prince, descending, mounted an elephant with the Maharajah, and led the procession across the river, the clang was indescribable. It was getting dark, but that march up the hill from the riverside to the camp, for some two miles through roads and streets lined with the Maharajah's army, was in many respects the most original spectacle yet presented.

On the summit above Jummoo stood a new palace, only roofed a few hours before, which was built expressly for the Prince's reception, within two months. Its interior was splendidly furnished, richly carpeted and hung with shawls, pictures, and mirrors. Here the Prince descended. After the Durbar was held his Royal Highness was conducted to a verandah, and witnessed the best fireworks yet seen, representing a general action. Afterwards there was a grand banquet, to which all the Europeans were invited. The Prince retired to the camp close at hand. His tents were fitted up beautifully, and there were others for the suite and the multitude of guests. Next day a sporting party was arranged, but it was not very successful, as it was too near Jummoo. There was some good falconry, but the wild birds seemed to think they ought not to run away; some were killed nevertheless. There was a cheetah let loose at a deer, but it

ran after a dog instead; the dog turned and the cheetah then fled. A lynx was slipped at a fox, but Reynard showed fight; and the lynx and the fox made it up and were friends. There was some small game shot. The drawing of the nets in the river revealed the fact that Cashmere inherits the arts of Cleopatra, for some fish were fastened by the gills to the meshes. The procession of elephants proceeded through the illuminated city to the Old Palace. Here the Maharajah gave a dinner to the Prince and a small party, and then there was a weird terrible performance of the Lamas, or Buddhist monks.

When the floor was cleared the Lama orchestra came in. It was formed of the musicians who perform in the monasteries, and had four large brazen trumpets, about six or seven feet long, which gave forth a deep sound, as if it were the grumble of an earthquake; there were four drums, reminding one of the old traditional warming-pan, held on end and beaten with a curiously-bent drumstick. There were cymbals and other instruments producing a clashing noise. The Lamas with these articles came in and squatted down in a long row like sitting Buddhas, and a wild gust of noise from them ushered in the dancers, who came along jumping and whirling in the most outrageous costumes. One man carried an incense-vessel in his hands with chains, identically as it is carried in a Roman Catholic church; one man had a hat in colour and shape resembling the comb of a cock; but most of them had huge wide-brimmed hats surmounted by tridents and all sorts of things like vanes and weathercocks, from which long strips of coloured silk hung down behind. The costumes were purely Chinese, the body of their dresses being similar to that worn by mandarins, only that they had capes, aprons, and tags and rags of all kinds hanging upon them, which flew out as the dancers went round in their uncouth gambols. After dancing in a circle for a very short time, going round with the right shoulder to the centre, which is the same turn as the praying-wheel goes round, they retired, and very quickly came back again. The large broad-brimmed hats were wanting, and all the dancers had the heads of animals, exactly like what we see in a pantomime: there were ox heads, boar heads, elephant heads, also large grinning and laughing heads painted in all tints. The jumping and whirling round was the same each time they changed their head-dresses. A recondite symbolism was expressed in the costumes, the heads, and in the various parts of this uncouth performance; but its meaning was not at all clear to Western ideas. Some of the dancers had a large white skull embroidered on their breasts, and many of the heads were ornamented with skulls, indicating the mixture of Siva worship which is incorporated with the Buddhism of Tibet. The Lamas were of the red sect; none of them had yellow robes, but one or two had yellow helmets of the Greek form which is worn by the Buddhist monks in Pekin. Most of them came from near Leh, in Ladak; but the costumes were different, and it is probable that one or two were from more distant parts of Tibet. All were of marked Mongolian type of countenance.

As soon as the dancers had retired the Prince went out to see the fireworks, which instantly began to crack and bang as if a general action was in progress. The interior of the palace is an irregular quadrangle in form, and it was thickly packed with a most varied mass of devices, which rattled and blazed away in rather an alarming manner. The space being confined, and the combustion of saltpetre and sulphur great, the smoke collected into a lurid pink and crimson mass, which drove the spectators back into the hall, and there it still followed them, causing every one to close up their mouths, ladies with their shawls and gentlemen with their handkerchiefs: the Lama monks were forced to stuff the sleeves of their red robes into their broad grinning faces, while they sneezed loudly. At last the blazing mass became still, and the Prince and his party mounted their elephants and rode back to the New Palace.

On the 22nd, at eight in the morning, the Prince left Jummoo in state, as he entered it; but his cavalry escort was furnished by the Maharajah's Cuirassier Lancer regiment, before which was borne a green and gold standard. There were also kettledrums and elephants. Before the Prince's departure heads and horns of the yak deer and antelopes were laid out, and live deer, eagles, falcons, and Tibetan dogs were brought for the Prince's acceptance. At the other side of the river carriages were in waiting. At seven miles out of the town the Maharajah took his leave. He expressed a deep sense of the obligation under which he was laid by the visit of the eldest son of the Queen. The Maharajah finally presented the Prince with a sword worth at the lowest calculation £10,000. It is studded with precious stones from hilt to point.

The Prince was accompanied by some of the Maharajah's courtiers and nobles to the British frontier; they took leave at a triumphal arch inscribed, "This road is for our illustrious Prince." There was then rapid travelling, with a change of horses every six or seven miles. At Sealkote the party halted an hour to lunch with Colonel Marshall and the officers of the 9th Lancers. They then proceeded to Wuzerabad, where the Prince had to perform the ceremony of completing and opening the "Alexandra" bridge of the Punjab Northern State Railway. This railway-bridge over the Chenab has been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Grant, C.E., engineer-in-chief, and Mr. Henry Lambert, executive engineer. It was commenced in November, 1871, and is a very great work of its kind, being 9300 ft. long, in 61 spans, with foundations 70 ft. deep: it is said to be the longest bridge in the world. The Prince arrived at Lahore in time for the native entertainment above described.

AGRA.

His Royal Highness travelled by railway from Lahore, on the 24th, stopping at Umritsur to look at the Golden Temple of the Sikhs. He continued his journey through the night, and it was nine o'clock next morning when the train came in sight of the towers of the Fort at Agra. The white marble dome and minarets of the Taj, and all the city of Agra, were covered with a golden haze, for a strong wind blew, and dust drifted in clouds from the dry, sandy soil. At the station, Sir

John Strachey, the Lieutenant-Governor, with his staff, civil and military, in full uniform, received the Royal visitor. A guard of honour was drawn up, with bands and artillery. Outside, lining the roadway on both sides, under the walls of the Fort, were nearly two hundred elephants, belonging to the great Rajahs, bearing chairs of gold and silver, with trappings of wonderful richness; and beyond these was a sea of heads. The procession of elephants was formed in two lines, the Prince and Sir John Strachey leading. Then came the Prince's suite two and two, the Lieutenant-Governor's suite, the civil and military authorities. As the procession passed between the Rajahs and the other chiefs their elephants fell in behind. It was a very grand spectacle, but the effect was much lessened by the clouds of dust. The escort was formed of an advance guard of the 15th Bengal Cavalry and 10th Hussars. The street was lined with soldiery, and there were loud cheers from the battlements of the Fort. All along the route gay stands were erected, upon which the musicians played and women danced. There were many platforms, tinselled and bright streamers, triumphal arches, and inscriptions, and wreaths were displayed in profusion. The adjoining cities and municipalities had erected separate stands. The Prince, over whose head was borne a golden umbrella, was received, from the station to the Lieutenant-Governor's camp, with the greatest respect. The camp was spacious and splendid; it was pitched on the old ground where a cavalry action was fought on General Greathed's arrival from Delhi to raise the siege. When the Prince's elephant arrived in front of the durbar tent, before which the Royal standard floated from a lofty staff, the animal faced round. Then in succession, like old-fashioned men-of-war ranging themselves in order of battle one after the other, all the elephants passed before the Prince, wore round, and backed into the station in a curved line. Upwards of 150 elephants, bearing the European authorities, civil and military, nawabs, rajahs, and sirdars, passed in review, saluting the Prince. All this formed a spectacle well conceived and admirably managed. Each of the native princes or rajahs was accompanied, generally upon the same elephant, by the British officer resident at his Court, wearing the European uniform; and these gentlemen, of course, saluted the Prince of Wales. The Prince returned every salute by raising his hand to his helmet. His Royal Highness wore the dark blue undress uniform of a Field-Marshal. The howdah in which he sat was plated with silver, Gothic in style, and ornamented with a crown in front. On one side of the road, on the Prince's right hand, was the splendid Fort of Agra, with its massive walls of rich red sandstone 70 ft. in height, and with double, and in some places treble, lines of picturesque lupin-shaped crenelations. Opposite to the gate of the Fort, and therefore on the Prince's left hand as he sat, was the Jumna Masjid, the grand mosque of Agra, one of the finest of the Mogul edifices, with its three fair domes with red and white courses, rising from its great raised courtyard and cloisters.

The next morning was occupied with state visits from all the Princes entitled to call, followed by a general Levée, and at three o'clock preparations were made for a grand procession past the Prince of the native Princes, with their retinues, or "soowarries," as they are called. The spot chosen was on the Maidan in front of the Prince's tent. A correspondent supplies a detailed account of the various component parts of the procession, and of the order in which footmen and horses, camels and elephants, spearmen and bannermen, guns and bullock-palkies, led horses, and gold palanquins swept past. But no mere list could give any idea of the variety of this grand display of Indian magnificence. Few of the chiefs had less than twenty elephants and forty or fifty camels, six guns, twenty led horses, and at least a hundred cavalry and as many infantry; some had three times that number both of horse and foot. The following were in the procession of the first of the Princes who passed:—A small advanced guard of infantry in scarlet; two elephants with gold trappings, one bearing the Prince; flags, gold and yellow; bannermen on foot, flags and matchlocks, twenty camels with gingals, red and blue housings, two brass guns each drawn by four white oxen; band in blue; infantry in scarlet, with black trousers, broad red stripe, armed principally with matchlocks, very large shako, silver ornaments; body of splendidly-dressed horsemen, Princes, nobles, squires, lancers; horsemen in white, with kettledrums, yellow banners, black tufts on lances; infantry, green with red turbans; thirty magnificent horses, with splendid caparisons, a gold palanquin, guard in yellow, a number of footmen, with lances and swords, in miscellaneous dress; troop of cavalry, white with red turbans; a troop, blue, red turbans, armed with matchlocks; fifty white, blue turbans; an elephant, with a man in howdah, carrying a staff with a large open hand in gold; elephant, carrying a pole, with something veiled by gold brocade; two more, with silver howdahs; two camels, with kettledrums; an elephant, with a mace, with great gold ball, and beneath it two rows of deep gold fringe; horsemen, with matchlocks; two nobles, magnificently mounted, with lumps of tassels hanging each side of saddle to level of foot; twenty-six camels, the four first with gingals, red and yellow caparisons; two guns, each drawn by four camels; elephant, with howdah containing two men, apparently priests; band; infantry, cherry-coloured uniform; infantry in blue; infantry in yellow, with red turbans; cavalry in cherry colour; seven bullock-hackeries, with dome-topped bodies, red and gold; fourteen led horses, with blue and yellow infantry; cherry-coloured infantry; fifteen elephants, gorgeous howdahs, the first two having poles with gold fish, with yellow flags at tail; squadron lancers, all in red, with green, red, and green pennons, and black leather housings embroidered with silver stars; squadron, all armed with old matchlocks; squadron, blue, black turbans; squadron, white, red turbans; squadron, green, red turbans; fifty camels, ridden by men in chain-armour, steel caps, and steel backpieces of small plate, housings of camels red, with green and yellow borders; two elephants, a miscellaneous crowd of footmen, twenty led horses, ten cavalry. This was the largest but by no means the most varied procession, and if the above list were

multiplied by five it would give a fair idea of the whole. It was a most singular and interesting sight, and old Anglo-Indians said that they never witnessed a procession so long and curious. The lines of elephants and camels, the extraordinary variety of uniforms of the infantry, there being seldom more than fifty in a similar attire; the beauty of the led horses and the richness of the caparisons; the bullock-gharries, with their queer dome-topped canopies and gorgeous covering; the strange fish emblems, the wild and often ridiculous music of the bands, the mixture of the really magnificent with the commonplace and trumpery, all made up a marvellous whole. It was a gorgeous, wonderfully varied, and interesting procession.

In the evening there was a general illumination and a reception given by the Lieutenant-Governor at the Dewan-i-am or public audience hall in the Fort. The illuminations of Calcutta were far more extensive than those of Agra; but nowhere had the Prince seen anything equal to the effect of the great Fort and of the Jumna Masjid opposite. These are two of the noblest specimens of Saracenic architecture in the world, each almost perfect in its own way; and no multiplication of bamboo arches, of devices, transparencies, and mottoes of welcome could approach their magnificence when outlined in fire.

The illumination of the Taj Mahal, the glory of Agra, the most perfect monument in the world, had been looked forward to with eager anticipation. This noble building was erected by Shah Jehan, in memory of his favourite wife Moontaz-i-Mahal, niece of the beautiful Nourjehan. It stands in a large wooded garden, the inclosure of the outer court forming a parallelogram 1860 feet long by 1000 feet broad. The entrance to this garden from the outer court, which is cloistered, is through a grand gateway. Passing through this the garden lies some 15 ft. below, and straight in front is a wide vista of Italian cypress, with a stone canal and many fountains. At the end of this vista stands the Taj. It rises from a base of solid masonry 26 ft. above the gardens, 313 ft. square. The Taj itself is of pure white marble, 186 ft. square, but with the four corners cut off, and at the corners of the platform facing these corners are minarets, each 137 ft. high, surmounted by little pavilions. In the face of each of the sides of the Taj is a great arch 69 ft. high, the top of the parapet being 25 ft. higher. From the centre rises the great dome, whose height to the base of the central pinnacle is 214 ft. above the garden level, the pinnacle being 30 ft. higher. At each corner are four smaller domes. The whole building, with the domes and minarets, is of pure white marble, covered with the most exquisite carving, and inlaid with verses of the Koran in delicately-coloured marble. In the centre of the interior is an immense domed octagonal hall, of the purest white marble, exquisitely carved. In its middle is a screen 6 ft. high, of perforated marble, a marvel of delicacy and taste of workmanship, and in this are sarcophagi of Shah Jehan and his wife. They are of white marble, inlaid with beautiful designs in jasper, carnelian, lapis lazuli, and other valuable stones. These, however, are not the true tombs, which are in a vault beneath. Upon one side, at a short distance from the platform, stands a handsome mosque, and a building exactly similar, but built merely to complete the general coup-d'œil, faces it on the other side. The Taj occupied 20,000 men twenty years to complete, and, as their labour was forced and paid only with a small daily issue of coin, it is impossible to estimate the real expense of the work. The outlay drawn from the Royal treasury was over £2,000,000. In honour of the Prince, the garden was illuminated with coloured lanterns hung among the trees. There would not have been sufficient light had the object been merely the illumination of the garden, but it was in good taste to keep the garden as dark as possible in order that the Taj might stand out brighter and clearer in the light. The privileged classes had tickets admitting them to the platform, which is paved with marble. The rays of light thrown on the Taj Mahal, the Prince standing in the shadow of the mosque, revealed the exquisite tracery of that matchless monument. The approaches to the mosque's outline were marked by lines of oil lamps. A military band playing "Don Giovanni" and dance music seemed out of place. Afterwards the Prince and party entered the Taj itself and examined the beautiful decorative work, restored by Sir J. Strachey's care. The interior was as light as day. A bugle sounded a few long drawn notes, the sounds ending in dying echoes filled the hearers with solemn rapture. Then four or five ladies and gentlemen sang some chords, which rolled through the vault like the expiring cadences of an anthem. There was then silence for a time, and the Prince and party came forth and walked round to the terrace over the sacred Jumna, whence they looked down on the river, on which were numerous tiny lamps floating away into night.

The afternoon of another day was devoted by the Prince to an excursion to Secundera, where the great Akbar is buried. He was the Emperor of India and Afghanistan contemporary with our Queen Elizabeth. The road still shows the cosh-minars (round stone pillars) which were put up at the distance of every two miles along Imperial Mogul routes, and which it is said were erected along the highway, extending for more than 700 miles, from Agra to Lahore. Near each end was a watch-tower, and there were halting-places and serais and wells for travellers in the olden time. The modern tourist sees before him a grand gateway in a quadrangle inclosure, with octagon minarets at each angle. This gives access to a garden, in the centre of which is the mausoleum, a square of noble masonry of red sandstone, 300 ft. each side, built in five stories, but diminishing in area from the base, which measures 300 ft., to the screenwork of marble which surrounds the marble story at the summit at the height of 100 ft. from the bottom. Every terrace is ornamented with an arched gallery and cupolas, said to bear relation to the divisions of the vast Empire over which he who now rests below once ruled. This grand pile is approached by a causeway from each of the four gateways—one in each of the lofty battlemented walls surrounding the garden. Two hundred and sixty-three years have elapsed since the tomb was finished. The son of the Queen of that



CROSSING A RIVER IN THE TERRAI.



THE PRINCE OF WALES MEETING SIR JUNG BAHADOOR OF NEPAUL.



THE PRINCE AND HIS COMRADES: CAMP-FIRE AFTER DINNER IN THE TERAI.

England, which was then represented in this land by a few adventurous merchants and mariners and one or two wandering travellers, now stood before the sarcophagus within which lie the bones of the fourth descendant of Tamerlane, whose titles might be read in the exquisitely-carved inscriptions, ascribing to him majesty and glory for ever. Secundera stands amid ruins; a fitting scene for a sermon on the rise and fall of Empire and on the vanity of human wishes.

Futtehpoore Sikri, which the Prince of Wales also visited, is one of the most impressive ruins in the world, surrounded by a battlemented wall six miles in length, inclosing palaces, mosques, halls—a perfect wilderness of stone, attesting the vigour of Imperial power and the futility of human aspirations. Fifty years did not elapse from the building of the city till its abandonment to owls and jackals. The road from Agra (twenty-three miles) was guarded by escorts of Prendergast's Native Cavalry and the 10th Hussars. The Prince was shown round the halls, shrines, and temples by the eleventh descendant of a Fakir whose tomb constitutes the principal attraction to the natives.

GWALIOR.

His Royal Highness, on Jan. 31, went from Agra to visit the Maharajah Scindia at Gwalior, which is about seventy miles to the south of Agra. He stopped by the way, travelling in a carriage drawn by artillery horses, and took luncheon with the young Maharajah of Dholepore. The Royal party crossed the Chumbul into Scindia's dominions by a bridge of boats at the border of the State.

A cavalry escort was drawn up seven miles from the capital, the fortress of which had been visible for a long time previous, and Scindia met the Prince and bade him welcome. Thence the route lay all the way between lines of Mahratta horse till the entrance to Lushkur was reached, where Scindia's infantry regiments were formed in line. The city was filled with sight-seers and the streets were densely thronged. There was a procession of elephants to the old palace, and, after a short reception, the Prince and suite were conducted to the new palace, completed at a cost of £130,000, built all of stone, and native work. The grand drawing-room is one of the finest saloons in the world, hung with wonderful chandeliers and decorated with enormous mirrors. The Prince's bedstead, washing service, and bath were of solid silver.

Next day there was a review of the native army before the Prince, a parade and manoeuvres, on a broad plain bounded by low hills, small villages in front, in rear the fortress of Gwalior; on the sky line, to the left, the cantonments of Morar, where five regiments of infantry were drawn up in column, artillery and cavalry in the second line. They all presented an admirable appearance. The march past was followed by an excellent sham fight, in which Scindia directed the operations personally, his Royal Highness and the military officers of his suite acting informally as umpires. The object of the manoeuvres was the capture of a village, and in the course of the proceedings several brilliant cavalry charges were executed. In the afternoon his Royal Highness visited the fortress of Gwalior, and returned the visit paid him by Scindia. There was a banquet at the palace that night, and when dessert was spread the Maharajah entered and sat beside the Prince, ten of his nobles being ranged beside him. He proposed the health of the Queen, and subsequently that of the Prince, which was drunk in champagne. The Prince, in very warm terms, returned thanks and gave the health of Scindia, whom he should ever remember as a friend. The toast was drunk, at the Prince's request, with English honours, amid loud cheers. The great Mahratta chief appeared immensely gratified. Our Illustration of the scene at table shows the Maharajah speaking to his toast, having the Prince of Wales seated at his left hand and Sir Bartle Frere on his right. Behind Scindia, as on the former occasion, stands Sir Richard Daly, who interprets to the Prince of Wales the speech of his generous Indian host.

Next morning Scindia came early to await the Prince's departure. Scindia said, taking the Prince's hand before parting, "It has been much to see your face. I can hardly hope to see you again; but sometimes in England turn a kind thought on me. All I have is yours." The Prince replied that he would never forget Gwalior and his friend.

JEYPORE.

Immediately after returning to Agra from his visit to Gwalior, the Prince of Wales, on Friday, Feb. 4, went to spend two or three days with the Maharajah of Jeypore. The Rajpoot State of Jeypore is of considerable extent, with a million and a half of people. From Agra to the city of Jeypore is a journey of 140 miles by railway. The city is very different from other Eastern towns, being regularly and uniformly built. Its shape is rectangular, two miles and forty yards in length, by a mile and a quarter in width. A street 110 ft. wide runs through its centre, crossed by two streets of equal width, dividing the city into six equal portions. Other streets of 55 ft., and 27½ ft., and 13½ ft., subdivide the town into smaller lots, and all run at right angles to each other. The palace occupies the whole of the central block on the north side. The town is surrounded by a wall of masonry, covered with a smooth red plaster, 20 ft. in height and 9 ft. in thickness. It has nine circular bastions with crenelations and loopholes. There are seven gateways, with interior screen walls and towers. In the principal streets stand the great buildings and abodes of the nobles and the principal men. These are connected by lines of shops, some of two or three stories high, but with an appearance of uniformity of height, as all the houses which consist of the ground floor only have a screen or sham front carried up above them two stories higher. In these screens all the peculiarities of Oriental architecture are preserved. Here are the projecting windows, with the intricate open lattice-work and square peep-holes; the balconies, the closed verandahs, the quaint projections, and little cupolas, distinctive of Hindoo and Saracenic architecture. Although Jeypore is a Hindoo city, its architecture is a mixture of the Hindoo and Mohammedan. Its builders apparently adopted

all that was strange and fantastic of each style of architecture, and blended it into one whole. The whole of the buildings are painted of a uniform pink shade, with white decorations and designs. These differ according to the taste of the owners of the houses, some painting their walls with flowers, some with figures, some with mere spots or stars, others with elaborate arabesques. On each side of the roads are footways, ten feet wide, of broad smooth flags, pavements such as neither Calcutta nor Bombay can boast, while over these footpaths from every shop project awnings, all alike of red and white striped stuff. There are fine trees in some of the streets, with fountains. The public buildings are covered with queer projections and angles, fantastic pinnacles and cupolas, and overlaid with bizarre ornaments; such is the city of Jeypore.

The Prince arrived about five o'clock on the evening of the 4th. He was met at the station by the Maharajah, and drove in a carriage to the town, a distance by the route taken of nearly two miles. They mounted on elephants, the procession was formed, and they passed by torchlight through the town. The streets were crowded, but the line was kept by the Rajah's troops in their native costume, armed with matchlocks, shields, and all sorts of strange and old-world weapons. The procession, with its elephants, camels with jingals, bullocks with guns, its led horses, its spearmen, bannermen, and Oriental bravery and pomp, was similar to those of Gwalior and of Agra. It had one peculiar feature, about a hundred swordsmen, who, dancing, brandishing their long swords, cutting and slashing, preceded the cortège to the wild music of tom-toms, of pipes, and of long serpent-shaped horns. This was the performance of the Nagas, inside the Sanganeer gate, by which the Prince entered Jeypore; it was meant to imitate the fighting when a town is entered and taken by a conqueror. The Nagas, supposed to be one of the aboriginal tribes, like the Bheels or the Ghoonds, are met with all over Rajpootana. They lately killed an officer of the Government, and troops had to be sent to chastise them. The men who met the Prince at Jeypore are a kind of armed followers of the Maharajah. They were not all dressed alike; many had a corset of tiger-skin, and a few had a curiously ornamented hood, projecting high up at the back of the head, with pieces also projecting over each shoulder. A bunch of dark feathers was stuck in the puggree or head-dress. The Maharajah of Jeypore sat in the howdah with the Prince; the usual fans, made of feathers and horse-hair, were carried by officers on elephants at each side. Soldiers lined the street, and bands played; there were great crowds of people.

The next day was memorable, as the Prince killed his first tiger. In this expedition he was accompanied by the Maharajah and by Lord Alfred Paget, Dr. Fayer, and Lord Aylesford. They ascended the hill on an elephant, then dismounted, and took their places on the roof of a lodge, with parapets, built where it commanded a ridge between two valleys and the mouth of a ravine. This structure was plastered and painted of a greenish tint, with pictures of tigers on one side of it, to show like a sign the purpose for which it was built. The Prince was in the centre, with two of his companions, the Maharajah and Lord Alfred Paget, one on each side of him. The beaters formed a circle round the mouth of the ravine and along its sides, and the beat commenced. Dr. Fayer remained with the elephant below. The first time nothing came of it, and it was found that the tiger had gone farther from home than usual. A circle much farther out was then formed, and this time he was inclosed. As the beaters proceeded gradually up the ravine the Prince and his companions caught sight of the tiger making up the side of the ravine. He was turned by the line of beaters on the top, and for half an hour they had no further sight of him until suddenly he came out on the brow of ground at the head of the ravine, right in front of the Royal position. The Prince's request to his companions had been, to let him fire the first shot, but if he missed they were to fire at once. His Royal Highness did not miss at the first shot; the animal was hit, and disappeared into the bushes, but came into sight again more to the left, and lower down the hill; then the second shot was fired. The tiger or tigress having gone down the hill, the Prince came down by the footpath seen in the foreground, and mounted an elephant. He went into the jungle at the foot of the hill, and rode up through the ravine. When he got about halfway up the hollow, the tiger leaped out from some bushes in which it was lying concealed, but the Prince put two more bullets into it, and it fell dead. It was a very fine one, 8 ft. 2 in. in length from the muzzle to the tip of the tail. The Prince was naturally much gratified at the successful result of his first tiger hunt.

Jeypore gave sport to all, for those who were not invited to accompany the Prince went out hog-hunting and deer-shooting in parties. Fourteen pigs fell to the spears, and many black bucks to the rifle. Meanwhile great preparations were going on in the city, for the Prince was to pay a visit to the Maharajah in Durbar previous to a dinner given by his Highness at his palace. At the Durbar the Maharajah was surrounded by a court of upwards of 300 Rajpoot Thakoors, with pedigrees counted by scores of generations, in armour, brocade, jewels, and brightest silks and satins. They sat three deep in a hall hung with red silk on three sides. The Prince of Wales was in the place of honour; the suite occupied the fourth side of the hall. The gallery was full of ladies. After the usual courtesies, a Rajpoot nautch was performed; the women being elaborately dressed, would give no trouble to the Lord Chamberlain, forming as they did a remarkable contrast to a British ballet.

The dinner was in European fashion. At dessert the Maharajah came in and proposed the health of the Queen. The Prince, proposing the health of the Maharajah, referred to the beauty of Jeypore and the Maharajah's improvements and reforms, which made him conspicuous above the princes of India. Afterwards, from the terraces, the party looked down on the streets of the capital, which were traced in characters

of fire. The vast gardens exhibited their fountains and coloured lanterns, and on the rock crowned by the Fort, in letters sixty feet high, formed by lamps, was to be seen, "We welcome thee." Fireworks concluded the entertainments. The Prince returned to the Residency before midnight.

On the Sunday there was Divine service, after which an excursion was made to Amber, where temples and palaces commanding a defile crested by fortresses and battlemented walls offer a combination of fine scenery and interesting ruins, which have commanded the admiration of all visitors.

On Monday, Feb. 7, his Royal Highness left Jeypore and returned to Agra; there he took leave of Sir John and Lady Strachey, and at night started by the railway to Moradabad, whence he journeyed to Nynsee Tal, in Kumaon, and entered the Terai or wilderness of the Nepaul frontier, to enjoy himself in three weeks' tiger and elephant shooting. This was to be the agreeable recreation, before leaving India, which should compensate for the fatiguing routine of state ceremonies and splendid public exhibitions in so many famous Indian cities and courts of the native Princes.

THE TERAI.

The "Terai" is the belt of prairie which skirts the great forest at the foot of the Himalayas from east to west, at the base of the great triangle, two sides of which are formed by the ocean and the third by the Indian Alps. The word is generally applied to the forest itself. For years there has been an evil reputation attached to the name. Natives dreaded the Terai so much that no consideration would induce them to venture within its borders at certain seasons. The Terai fever is, indeed, very deadly when it is well established; but in the winter months the Terai is as healthy as Pall-mall. Horsford's force, left to watch the ford of the Raptee into Nepaul in January, 1859, suffered a little, but not much more, perhaps, than they would have done on Dartmoor. It is a fact, however, that cossids, or runners, objected greatly to cross the jungle, and Maun Sing assured Lord Clyde that all his own native followers would run away as soon as the troops reached the malarious region. The sepoy and rebels who followed the Begum, Nana Sahib, and other leaders into Nepaul in 1858-9 did, no doubt, die in hundreds, if not thousands, but privations of all kinds and a severity of climate to which they were unaccustomed contributed to the mortality. Old residents think nothing of the supposed danger of passing through the Terai in the worst time of year, provided the traveller takes due precautions and does not stay too long in the districts of worst repute; but they are quite sure that it is as healthy as any part of India when the winter sets in, and up to the setting in of the rains. It is after the rains, and at the fall of the leaf, that the Terai offers most inducement to strangers and natives to stay away from it. But, whatever its sanitary merits or demerits, there can be no doubt of its attractions to the sportsman. The woods which skirt the Himalayas harbour the great game, which find refuge from their persecutor in the depth of forest jungle and swamp. There the rhinoceros, the elephant, and the tiger have it very much their own way, and all sorts of felinae resort, secure of prey whenever it pleases them to make excursions into the great plains, covered with luxuriant vegetation, in which nylghaus, deer, antelopes, and the smaller game abound.

Major-General Sir Henry Ramsay, the Chief Commissioner of Kumaon, had established his first camp at a place just on the verge of the Terai, on the road from Moradabad to Nynsee Tal, to give the Prince of Wales his first experience of Terai life before he marched eastwards to meet Sir Jung Bahadour. It was not such a camp as Sir John Strachey's at Agra, or as the Governor-General's at Delhi; but it was very extensive, there being nearly 200 elephants, including those of the Nawab of Rampore and General Ramsay, 550 camels, 120 horses, 526 coolies, 60 ox-carts, about 1000 native camp followers, seventy-five of the 3rd Goorkha Regiment and band, twenty troopers of Probyn's Horse, camp police, &c. It was a canvas city, complete in itself, clean as a new pin, and beautifully organised. The mess-tent was substantial, comfortable, spacious, and well-lighted. The Prince's tent was a very simple residence, and must have looked small, at all events, in comparison with his canvas palace at Agra; but now out-of-door life was to begin, and uniforms, addresses, presentations, levées, state banquets, durbars, illuminations, and fireworks were for the time, if not forgotten, at least relinquished. This part of the Terai is composed of prairie and primeval forest intersected by streams which in places form deep morasses, in which tall elephants were buried up to the shoulders. The wilds teem with strange birds, peacocks, partridges, parrakeets, vultures, plover, falconids, snipes, quails, water-fowl, and an infinity of reed birds, some very minute and beautiful. There are also wolves, jackals, foxes, porcupines, four species of deer, and two of antelopes. The grass is so very high that the course of the game is to be tracked only by the waving reeds and the agitation of the elephants. In this wild country, then, in his camp at Tendah, on the Saturday night, Feb. 12, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was seated in front of a blazing camp fire, listening to the music of the excellent band of the 3rd Goorkha Regiment. Goorkhas playing Verdi, Offenbach, Donizetti, Mozart, with a chorus of jackals and wolves in the distance, clear moonlight and stars shining. And this in the heart of the Terai, the home of wild beasts, where the Royal standard was floating till sundown!

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(Continued on page 34.)

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THE



CROSSING A NULLAH IN THE TERAI.

(Continued from page 30.)

fifty elephants, is much larger than tiger-shooting parties usually are, some experienced hands are with it to direct the route and to keep them all as near in line as possible. Sir Henry Ramsay, who is an experienced sportsman, accompanies the party, and has charge of all the arrangements till the Prince enters the Nepal territory. Mr. Macdonald, who is the Burra Sahib of the district, and Mr. Elliot Colvin, both shikarees of repute, who well know the haunts of the tiger in this locality, are also in charge, and direct the operations. Everything is done according to the usual custom among sportsmen who frequent this part of the world, and the Prince has to take his chance with the others of a shot at whatever is started. At times a deer or a hog will be knocked over at the first or second shot; but some animals will run the whole gauntlet, with guns blazing from every howdah, and may yet get off without a wound. The long jungle-grass much increases their chances of escape. Some of this jungle-grass is at times from a dozen to twenty feet high; the heads of the sportsmen only are often all that are visible as they pass through it."

NEPAUL.

We really know very little of Nepal. There is no good map of the country, but the kingdom extends for 500 miles S.E. and N.W., and that it varies from 70 to 100 miles in breadth, which will give a superficies of 54,000 square miles. The population is estimated at 2,000,000, the revenue at £1,000,000; the army consists of 14,000 infantry, 420 guns, of which only six batteries are horsed, the others being carried by gun coolies. There is a handful of cavalry, but the country is unsuitable for horses. The Maharaj Dheraj Soorender Bikrum, whose Prime Minister Sir Jung Bahadoor has been for thirty years, takes apparently no active part in the management of the State administered in his name.

What the Prince of Wales saw of Nepal was the smallest possible angle of it—a bit of territory which was given by Lord Canning to the Government of Katmandoo as a reward for services in 1858. It is fair to suppose it is the worst part of the State, because there is most game in it; for Sir Jung Bahadoor, whose sole object was to give the Prince sport, would not have asked him to any but the best game district. That he succeeded in that object is unquestionable. The meeting between the Prince of Wales and Sir Jung Bahadoor, on Feb. 12, was very interesting. Tents were sent on to the banks of the Sarda, where the camp was pitched, the Prince remaining with his suite in the old camp until it was time to ride to the appointed rendezvous. Sir Jung Bahadoor crossed the Sarda in the morning on horseback, with his brother and sons, a dozen officers, a battery of artillery, and a regiment of infantry. He pitched his tent on the Sarda, outside the Prince's, and rode on a mile or so to a clump of trees on the road, where he waited for the Prince's arrival. His Royal Highness, with a small escort, attended by his suite, came in sight about one o'clock. Sir Jung Bahadoor advanced on foot to the Prince's presence, and was presented by Mr. Girdlestone; then his sons were presented. After a delay of a couple of minutes Sir Jung mounted and rode beside the Prince, the two suites riding together, all in plain clothes, to the camps, where a guard of honour of the British 3rd Ghorkas and a Bengal cavalry escort were drawn up. Sir Jung took leave at the Prince's tent, and after an interval returned with his suite, all in full dress, blazing with diamonds, to pay a formal visit. A durbar was held in the mess tent; then, after the Nepalese had returned to their own camp, a hundred yards apart, the Prince, attended by his suite, paid a return visit. At each durbar there were presentations, so that each member of each suite was twice introduced. The usual attar and pan were distributed, and the servants brought in trays of presents. Outside were two tigers in cages, many wild creatures, and a splendid collection of birds from the Nepalese mountains, which were offered to the Prince.

THE PRINCE AMONG THE TIGERS.

The greatest hunting performance of the whole expedition with Sir Jung Bahadoor took place on Monday, Feb. 21, upon which occasion Dr. W. H. Russell writes:—"According to the best authority, there has never been, at any rate in recent times, such a bag of tigers made in Nepal as there was to-day, save on one occasion, when eight instead of seven fell to the rifle; but I believe the Prince of Wales is the only sportsman who ever shot six tigers in one day in this country. Of these one was, as we have seen, killed before twelve o'clock; the others were killed in what was really one beat, which did not last more than an hour. The Prince killed two of these with single shots—one for each; he disposed of three in two or more shots each, and one was accounted for by 'outsiders.' The scene of this great slaughter was an immense tract of deep prairie on one of the branches of the Sarda—an island with sparse forest and thick jungle, such as tigers love. The afternoon's sport was inaugurated by a display rarely given to anyone to witness. With imperfect knowledge on the subject, I hazard the assertion that such a spectacle was never beheld by living man; and, indeed, it may be doubted if the like was ever seen in past ages. This was a procession of 700 elephants in single file. The Prince sat in his howdah waiting for three-quarters of an hour, and watching the wonderful column cross the arm of the Sarda. As I saw them afterwards they reminded me of an immense army seen at a distance moving in columns. There were 600 elephants belonging to Nepal, and about 100 which had come over with the Prince. To each elephant there were at least two persons, the mahout and a man on the pad; several carried three or four people. It is not too much to say that there were 1800 natives engaged in the beat. The money value of the animals was very great, for all were good, and Sir Jung Bahadoor had sent away 200 of the 800 he had assembled because they were not up to the mark or fit to do duty with the Prince of Wales in the jungle. Unless you have seen what mountains of sugarcane and green food an elephant can stuff down his throat

you can form no idea of the vastness of the commissariat arrangements for this hunting party. When the elephants were all in position they wore ship from line stem and stern to line ahead, and began to move over the prairie like a vast fleet sweeping over the face of the deep.

"The death of the first tiger has been described in such detail that your readers may be spared the account of each find and of each finish. It may be as well to state at once that there was nothing done to secure such a bag for the Prince which was not perfectly legitimate. The animals were all *feræ naturæ*—'natives and to the manner born;' but they had been carefully watched for many weeks previously, and had been preserved very strictly, as far as tigers can be subjected to the preliminaries for destruction called preservation. The open country and the hilly districts, where it would not have been possible to beat, were 'driven' for tigers, and the beasts were gradually concentrated in a favourable situation where deer and water were abundant. But one, at least, of the beasts which perished to-day was not content with deer—a tigress, fetid, lean, and hideous: she was a man-eater, and within this very week had devoured a human being. Her food did not agree with her, at all events, for she was lank and wretched-looking. It is generally an old or sickly tiger which takes to man-eating. Too slow or too weak to run down antelope or deer, he pounces on some poor wayfarer at nightfall, and once he has found out how easy a prey a man is, he never tries for any other food. Of the six killed in the afternoon not once charged home to an elephant, but several made believe, or were about to do so, when they were stopped by a rifle ball. It is but just to say that, if Sir Jung Bahadoor had provided so admirably for the sport of his master's Royal guest, the Prince also acquitted himself worthily, and that his shooting was so good as to draw forth the encomiums of the famous Nepalese shikaree.

"When the Prince returned to camp there was excitement among the natives. The news had spread. Soon the six tigers were laid out, under Sir Jung Bahadoor's superintendence, in a row—four tigresses, two tigers—just as hares are put at the end of a drive at home. They were measured, and their wounds were looked at; and outside the circle formed by the Royal party and the Nepalese round the tigers gathered the silent natives, admiring somewhat reverently, for they have strange feelings about tigers, and hate and respect them, ascribing many virtues to the animal, and connecting his existence with their own in fanciful, mysterious fashion. The Prince expressed his sense of the pains and interest taken by Sir Jung Bahadoor in warm terms. 'Nothing could exceed his anxiety that there should be a good day.' It was not easy for eyes unaccustomed to the work to make out the tigers and their retreats in the grass. The Prince steadily refused to listen to advice. 'Fire just before you, Sir. There he is, in the grass in front!' He would not fire at an object he did not see. Once, when Sir Jung pointed out a tiger crouching in front which the Prince could not see, the elephants being close alongside, his Royal Highness crossed over from one to the other, and shot the beast from Sir Jung's howdah. The weapon with which the Prince shot his six tigers was a Henry 'Express' deer rifle, 450 bore, 4½ drachms charge. There is an idea that this rifle does not answer for close shooting, but it certainly was not justified by the results to-day. When three or four tigers were to be seen at one time gambolling about in the grass like so many cats in a London square, it was natural that sportsmen unused to the business should feel excited; but, on the whole, the general feeling was that the creatures were not as 'game' as they might have been. An old hand observed, 'When they have seen as much of the gentlemen in stripes as I have done, they will think them far more interesting in the long grass than when they are mounted on the howdahs or clawing off the mahouts.' I hear that there were two man-eaters among the slain. The clothes and some bones of one unfortunate were found near the spot where the murderer met his doom. Another of the tigers had killed nine bullocks and buffaloes belonging to one village. Is it not a comfort to feel that justice in a mild way is overtaking these creatures, though one must admit that as they are cats with teeth and claws and stomachs they must have their 'rats and mice and other small deer?' It will be many a long year before Nepal ceases to keep up a good breed of tigers, and even as we sit at dinner news comes that there are some not very far off."

With regard to the incident of the Prince's elephant being charged by a tiger, we have the following note, contributed by one of the gentlemen of his party:—"The game lay in a patch of forest, which was hemmed in by the pad-elephants. The howdah-elephants joined the circle at intervals, under the direction of Mr. Girdlestone. They all advanced into the wood. The ground was at first rising or hilly, but they soon came to a gully covered with high grass. Into this the elephants went, crashing down all before them. A cry of 'Bagh!' or 'Tiger!' was heard to the left hand and the reports of two guns. The circle of advancing elephants drew in, rapidly narrowing, and surrounded a clump of grass, which seemed alive with tigers. The Prince had the Maharajah on his left hand, and further to the left was General Sir D. Probyn, pistol in hand. The tigers, finding themselves hemmed in, rushed furiously round the circle, roaring loudly. The elephants were trumpeting, men shouting, and it was a scene of great confusion. Above all was heard the shrill voice of Sir Jung Bahadoor, hurling imprecations on the head of any one who should allow the line to be broken. The grass on the side where the Prince was gradually became trampled down; yet a patch was still left, giving covert to the tigers. Out of this patch of grass they kept charging into the open. In one of their charges, the elephant ridden by his Royal Highness was attacked. Though a staunch animal, this elephant did not keep his front towards the tiger, but turned so as to receive the tiger upon his vast haunch. This movement sent the mahout and the other persons upon the elephant reeling backwards; but the Prince instantly recovered himself, coolly turned round, and fired. The tiger was killed, his head being at that time

very near the legs of Mr. Peter Robertson, the Prince's attendant, then seated behind him. Four tigers were killed at this one spot; but the biggest of them, the paterfamilias, is supposed to have escaped."

WILD ELEPHANT CATCHING.

It was at the camp of Jamao, on Feb. 22, that the Prince and Sir Jung Bahadoor and some of the gentlemen who attended his Royal Highness, rode forth with a pack of tame elephants to see the mode of fighting and capturing wild ones. There is nothing which so pleases a captive beast of this kind as to batter one of his free brethren into such a state of stupidity and weakness that he is unable to frustrate the arts of the snarer who slips the rope and chain round his legs and leads him into servitude. In Nepal this science is practised in perfection. There are certain elephants of great strength, courage, and address, which are kept for the purpose of fighting and catching their species. The one which took a leading part in that work on the day when the Prince went out to see it was a huge fellow with one tusk, having lost the other in action. He was named "Jung Pershad;" his head and part of his body were painted red. "There were," says Dr. Russell, "two herds of elephants in the wood east of the camp, and it was Sir Jung's desire to capture them under the eyes of the Prince. Horses were ordered to be ready at an early hour, and the fast elephants with pads were sent on ahead for the Prince and his party. Howdahs cannot be used for this work—they would be swept off by the branches of the trees. The Prince had to get astride on a pad, holding on by a strap—the mahout in front with a 'kukeree,' or billhook, to cut creepers and urge his elephant on with twitches in the ear; and a man behind with a mallet to hammer the creature into full speed. These trained racers will do seven miles an hour, the usual pace of the animals being only two miles and a half. When the party had ridden a few miles they found the pad elephants and a number of others. The fighting fellows were on ahead engaged with some of the wild ones, who, headed by an old tusker, were showing a bold front and giving battle resolutely. 'Forward!' was the word. The Prince had at least a novel sensation now, for the elephant, 'kukereed' before and malleted behind, dashed on at a speed which would have been exhilarating enough. But he went crashing through trees, down ravines, up nullahs, through jungle in the most reckless manner; and he had a store of water in his proboscis which he replenished at every pool and sluiced himself with to cool his sides as he ran, drenching the Prince unmercifully. After two hours of this wild career, over very difficult country, Sir Jung called a halt, and suggested that they should send back and have the tents moved up to the place where they were, and continue the chase. But it was considered best to return to camp, as it might be difficult to have the tents struck, moved, and pitched by the evening. So the hunt was up again, till Sir Jung once more pulled up and told the Prince he was twenty-five miles from his camp, and they must give up and return. As they were dismounted, taking some refreshment, runners came up to announce that some of the wild herd had broken back. 'Mount at once,' exclaimed Sir Jung; 'you are not safe. Get on your elephants.' Another scout came to report that the tusker had struck to the left, and that the fighters were engaged with him. Off went Prince and party full speed again; but they did not see the battle. They only beheld the result; for, about ten miles back, they came on the captive—his legs tied, an elephant on each side and one before and one behind him, his proboscis dejected, his tail bleeding, his ribs punched, his head battered, his bearing exceedingly sorrowful. Sir Jung was by no means pleased. The men should have 'headed' the elephants, and he went off to tell them so; but he returned with the Prince, and in the course of the night and early morning the herd, fourteen in all, were brought in captive, and are now fastened up to undergo training and taming, one little creature being reduced to milk diet by hand. It was an experience. But everyone who said he was glad he had done it also admitted he did not want to do it again. The Prince was about the freshest of the whole party." It was Mr. Rose, one of the Prince's suite, who was actually chased by a wild elephant. This elephant chanced to be one which had broken its left tusk, a stump only remaining; but Mr. Rose had a narrow escape, being for a moment almost within reach of the elephant's trunk.

ALLAHABAD.

Having left the territory of Nepal on March 5, taking leave of Sir Jung Bahadoor, the Prince and his English friends took the railway-train next day at Bareilly, and travelled by the line through Lucknow and Cawnpore to Allahabad. There the Prince was received, on the morning of March 7, with considerable state. The streets were decorated, and there were crowds from the station to the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, two miles away. The Governor-General, or Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook, and his suite, with Sir John Strachey, Lieutenant-Governor, and a large staff, were on the station platform. The procession drove by the Canning-road, which was all the way lined with cavalry, infantry, and police. The people were quiet; not a sound was heard as the Prince passed. The flags from native houses along the Bazaar showed a desire to celebrate the arrival of the Prince in the holy city at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges, which represents traditions sacred to Hindoos and Mussulmans alike. The address was presented on arrival at Sir John Strachey's: the Prince of Wales made an appropriate reply. There was a solemn investiture of the Star of India, held by the Prince at one o'clock. Dr. Thornton acted as registrar; Lord Northbrook sat beside the Prince. The hall was very prettily arranged. Many Europeans were present. Major-General S. Browne, V.C., Major-General Probyn, and Surgeon-General Fayer were invested as Knights, and Colonels Ellis, Michael, and Erle, Majors Bradford and Henderson, Captain H. C. Glyn and Captain Baring as Companions, with all due ceremony. Lord Northbrook, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Bartle Frere, and the Maharajah of Vizianagram, were present, with Mr. Thornton,

Clerk of the Chapter, who alone wore the mantle of the Order. When this affair was over, in the afternoon, the Prince drove to the Fort and went over it and Canning Town. There was a large dinner at the Lieutenant-Governor's, at which the Viceroy was present. The Prince and Lord Northbrook had a long conversation before leaving Allahabad for Indore on a visit to Holkar.

INDORE.

Holkar's reception of the Prince was not of a special character. There was no display of gorgeously decked elephants or paraphernalia of state carriages. From the encampment to the Residency five miles of the road were lined by Holkar's feudal cavalry and infantry, very well mounted, uniformed, and armed. Indore was swept clean and whitewashed. Holkar took leave at the Residency, and in the afternoon the Prince drove out with an escort to visit the chiefs of Central India, whose camps were pitched at some distance from the town. The Prince received and gave presents, then drove to a durbar-room built in honour of the occasion, through a vast concourse of people in the streets, who were very silent, as is their wont. Holkar and the Prince next drove together to Lalbagh, rather prettily situated in gardens. The durbar was held in a large hall. The suite were presented to Holkar by the Prince, to whom the sirdars were presented by Holkar, assisted by the British Resident, General Daly.

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

On Friday, March 10, in the afternoon, his Royal Highness left Indore by the railway, and arrived at Bombay about eleven o'clock on the Saturday morning. At the station were Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, and General Sir Charles Staveley. The streets were lined with military, but were not crowded with spectators. The Prince went over to the Serapis with Admiral Macdonald, under salutes from the fleet in harbour. He dined with Sir Philip Wodehouse, whom he thanked for his hospitality, and said he should never cease to think with pleasure of the visit begun and ended at Bombay. The final leave-taking, however, was deferred to the Monday, March 13. A farewell address from Bombay was presented to the Prince of Wales on board the Serapis. At one o'clock Governor Wodehouse and his staff, Admiral Macdonald, and General Staveley came on board and lunched with the Prince. The Serapis, amid a general salute from thirteen ships-of-war, sailed at four o'clock. She was followed by the Raleigh, the Osborne, and the Rifleman for shore despatches. The shipping in the harbour was dressed and the yards manned. Not many boats were about. There was a strong wind and rough sea. As soon as the Serapis moved ahead, the Undaunted (flag-ship), Doris, Diamond, Vestal, Arab, and Jumna, and the ironclads Magdala and Abyssinia, manned yards, cheered, and fired a Royal salute. The Daphne was in dock. The Admiral signalled "God speed you!" to which the Serapis replied, "Thanks; hope to meet soon again." The Prince remained on the bridge till the Serapis was fairly at sea. The night was very fine. The next day there was a dead calm.

VOYAGE FROM INDIA.

The voyage from Bombay to Aden occupied six days, while the calm continued, and the temperature was rather sultry. The sea was as smooth as glass; no ships, no fish, no birds were to be seen. The speed of the squadron had been averaging 272 miles in twenty-four hours. The Osborne ran under the quarter of the Serapis to exhibit her two elephants, which salaamed to the Prince as she passed ahead. The menagerie was quite comfortable in the Serapis, consisting of eighty animals of all sorts. The elephants walked about the deck, the deer were very tame, and even the tigers were domesticated, though they exhibited tendencies to relapse. There were three Indian tigers on board, which were usually kept in cages, but were sometimes led about with a chain by their native keeper. They were mere half-grown cubs. Some tame spotted deer, of the "cheetal" species, were allowed to run loose about the decks; and it was curious to see how eagerly the young carnivorous beasts watched them and strove to get near them. There was also a small pony, eight hands three inches in height, of a chestnut colour, which was rather a vicious little beast. He kept company with a Thibet dog, of which there were several specimens on board. The "gainees," a miniature kind of oxen, not much bigger than a calf, were two white bulls, which had their daily exercise on the upper deck. These fellow-passengers were the source of much amusement to the officers and crew of the Serapis, as well as to the Royal party, on the voyage across the Indian Ocean and up the Red Sea.

EGYPT.

From the departure from Aden on Monday morning, the 20th, until the arrival at Suez on the Saturday, the weather was favourable for the voyage of the Serapis, accompanied by the Raleigh and Osborne. The sea was quiet and smooth, the thermometer standing at 80 degrees. The cement of the hull of the Serapis was covered by an accumulation of barnacles, which prevented a high rate of speed.

On anchoring in Suez Roads the Egyptian men-of-war saluted the squadron. Lord and Lady Lytton, Colonel and Mrs. Burne, Chereef Pasha, Mustapha Pasha, General Stanton, Mr. Gordon, M. de Lesseps, Captain Willoughby, Mr. West, and others, were received on board the Serapis by the Prince of Wales at breakfast. Lord Lytton had a long conversation with his Royal Highness, and accompanied the Prince to the station, where he took a cordial farewell. His Royal Highness's stay at Suez was as brief as it could be, only lasting, in fact, long enough to enable him to shake hands with the outward-bound Viceroy of India, who was speeding on to the East in the Orontes at the moment that the Prince was skirting the shores of the Bitter Lakes in a special train on the Cairo Railway.

At one o'clock in the afternoon the Prince left for Cairo by train, accompanied by Cherif Pasha, Mustapha Pasha, General

Stanton, M. de Lesseps, and a suite of eighteen persons, including Lord Suffield, Sir Bartle Frere, and Lord Alfred Paget. On arriving at the Cairo railway station, at six o'clock, the Prince was received by the Khedive in full uniform, surrounded by his Ministers, and, amongst others, by the Princess Tewfik Pasha and Hussein Pasha, and by the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia.

Although the visit of the Prince of Wales to Cairo was made at a season of grave anxiety, nothing could exceed the cordiality of the welcome and the splendid hospitality of the Khedive, who was entertaining the Grand Duke Alexis at the El Noussa Palace, while the Prince of Wales was at Ghezireh. The week was passed most agreeably in a round of festivities, the opera and ballet every night, dinners, visits, receptions. There was no appearance of care or of any critical negotiations, harassing telegrams, or serious business.

An entertainment given to the Prince of Wales on board the Russian corvette Svetlana, by the Grand Duke Alexis, in the harbour of Alexandria, on the Sunday, April 2, was very successful. The Grand Duke Alexis proposed "The Queen," and the Prince of Wales proposed "The Czar." The toasts were drunk with all the honours. The Grand Duke, in giving the health of "The Prince of Wales," expressed the pleasure it gave him to be the first European to greet him on his return from India. The Russian sailors sang characteristic songs.

The wind was moderate that night. The Serapis, Raleigh, Invincible, and Research weighed at daybreak on Monday, April 3. The weather was fine, the squadron running eleven knots an hour. On Wednesday, the 5th, there was a swell with shifting winds, and the ports were shut. Next morning Malta came in sight. The Helicon, with Admiral Drummond on board, met the Serapis with the English mails. The Prince ascended the bridge of the Serapis to view the approach to Malta. The scene was animated. The blue sea was breaking a snowy surf on the bastion-crowned rocks, and flags were fluttering from the forts, houses, palaces, domes, steeples, and masts. As the Serapis entered the harbour of Valetta, the church bells clanged and tingled, cannon roared, sailors cheered from the yards and rigging. There was an immense clamour from the multitude lining the parapets of the seawall and crowding the windows and housetops. The forts and ships saluted. The Governor and other naval and military officers came on board to pay their respects to the Prince.

MALTA.

At noon the Prince, under the salute of the forts of St. Angelo and Lascaris, landed at Valetta. He was received by the Governor, Major-General Sir C. Van Straubenzee, and by Admirals Drummond and Rice, with the military and naval staff, the members of the Council, and the heads of departments. An address of welcome was read by the leader of the elected members of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Cachia Zammit. The Prince replied, after which a procession was formed, consisting of deputations from each village and city, the students of the University and the Lyceums, the Agrarian Society, the Society of Arts, the learned professions, and the Chamber of Commerce, with the military staff. This procession conducted his Royal Highness's carriage and those of his suite from the landing-place to the square in front of the palace. Each deputation carried a banner to indicate the place which it represented. Near the Maglio, in a place fitted up for the purpose, the children of the Primary Schools and the Orphan Asylum sang the National Anthem. The streets were lined with troops, commencing at the palace corner of Strada Vescovo—1, Royal Artillery, St. Elmo, Fort Manuel, Marsamuscetto, and the Royal Ma'ta Fencible Artillery; 2, St. Elmo Regiment, 101st R. B. Fusiliers; 3, Floriana Regiment, 98th; 4, 74th Highlanders; 5, 71st Highland Light Infantry; 6, 42nd Highlanders. The procession went through Valetta, passing under triumphal arches. The road was adorned all the way with lofty Venetian masts, with banners and devices festooned with evergreens. The street balconies were festooned with damask. A guard of honour under a field officer was placed on the pavement of St. George's-square facing the entrance to the palace, where the Archbishop, members of the Council, and Judges, awaited his Royal Highness. He was met by Lady Van Straubenzee in the corridor at the head of the stairs, and the Governor conducted him to his apartments.

In the afternoon the Prince, with the Governor and several of his suite, drove to see the new Lunatic Asylum. He returned to meet the guests invited to dinner at the palace. That building was splendidly illuminated; so were the Mainguard, the Exchange, the Admiral's residence, and the Ottoman and other Consulates. The Prince witnessed from the centre balcony of the palace a grand illumination, with several allegorical transparencies, on the Piazza San Giorgio. Here at the same time a hymn was chanted, in which most of the opera artistes and many amateur vocalists and instrumentalists took part. At eleven in the evening his Royal Highness drove up the Strada Reale, preceded by native bands and banners. He passed by the Public Library, the Palace of Justice, and the Union Club, which were brilliantly illuminated, as well as the approach to the Upper Barracca. From that place the Prince witnessed a magnificent illumination of the dockyard and the entire circuit of Valetta Harbour. Along the bastions overlooking the harbour troops stood closely ranged with coloured lights. Two thousand Chinese lanterns had been distributed among the boats plying in the harbour. The ships of war and several yachts were illuminated at the masts and yards, while the portholes threw up thousands of beautiful changing tinted lights. Nothing like it was ever before seen in Malta.

On Friday at noon a Royal salute was fired in honour of Prince Leopold's birthday. There was a general review of the garrison on the Floriana parade-ground. The Prince presented the 98th Regiment with new colours, which were blessed by the Bishop of Gibraltar and the senior military chaplains. His Royal Highness lunched with the officers of the regiment. He attended the United Service ball given the same night, and the illuminations were then repeated. The

two banks distributed bread to the poor, the indigent receiving outdoor Government relief got one florin each, and inmates of charitable institutions double rations. A free pardon was granted to several prisoners in gaol.

On Saturday his Royal Highness saw the artillery practice from the batteries at floating octagon targets, distant 1200, 1500, and 2000 yards, from 11-in. guns, 110-lb. breechloading Armstrongs, 80-lb. and 64-lb. Palliser's converted guns. This began soon after noon. The Prince drove to St. Elmo, and took up a position on the concrete roof of the magazine below the Lighthouse, attended by the Governor and Lady Van Straubenzee. The garrison staff officers, Artillery and Engineers, Brigadier Airey, Colonel Grant, R.A., Colonel Wray, Major Fisher, R.E., Commissary Strickland, Surgeon-General Fraser, Lord and Lady Delawarr, Lord Annaly, Mr. and Mrs. Kennard, and other visitors were present. The Prince, when he left St. Elmo, drove to the Lascaris platform, overlooking the great harbour, to witness a general fire opened from all the works with blank cartridge, to resist an enemy, represented by two gun-boats, at the entrance to the grand harbour. The parapets were lined with infantry. Having seen this exhibition, the Prince lunched at Sir Victor and Lady Houlton's, and, after a dinner at the palace, went to the opera, where there was a performance of "La Muette de Portici."

On Sunday, April 9, the Prince attended Divine service at church, which was crowded. He drove with the Governor and party to Vedalla, a country seat, to lunch, but dined with the 71st Regiment at Fort Ricasoli. On the Monday there were some torpedo experiments, and afterwards the Prince entertained the Governor, Admiral, and civil and naval and military representatives on board the Serapis at dinner. His Royal Highness sailed for Gibraltar on Tuesday, April 11.

GIBRALTAR.

The Prince arrived at Gibraltar on Saturday, the 15th, at seven o'clock in the morning. As the Serapis, accompanied by H.M.S. Osborne and H.M.S. Raleigh, entered the harbour, she was saluted by the forts and ships. His Royal Highness landed at noon, having previously received the Acting-Governor, Major-General Somerset, on board the Serapis. The Prince here met his brother, the Duke of Connaught. He was welcomed by the Acting Governor and staff, the officers of the garrison and those of the Royal Navy, the colonial officials, and others. A guard of honour was drawn up on the quay, and flowers were strewn in the path of his Royal Highness. A procession was formed to Casemate-square; the line of route was beautifully decorated; altogether, the reception was enthusiastic and a complete success. On arriving at Casemate-square an address was presented on behalf of the inhabitants of Gibraltar, and a deputation from the friendly societies and other bodies joined the procession.

At the Convent (Government House) his Royal Highness held a Levée. The Moorish Ambassador, specially sent by the Sultan of Morocco to congratulate his Royal Highness on his safe return to Europe, was presented by Sir J. Drummond Hay, British Minister at Tangiers. The Spanish Governor of Algeiras, the foreign Consuls, the heads of departments, and other officials were introduced by the Acting Governor. This ceremony being concluded, his Royal Highness lunched with the Duke of Connaught. A banquet was given at night in the ball-room of Government House, in honour of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. The town and Rock were splendidly illuminated, and the effect was very grand. The Prince and the Duke drove round the town alone. They were enthusiastically cheered by the crowd. His Royal Highness returned to the Serapis at midnight.

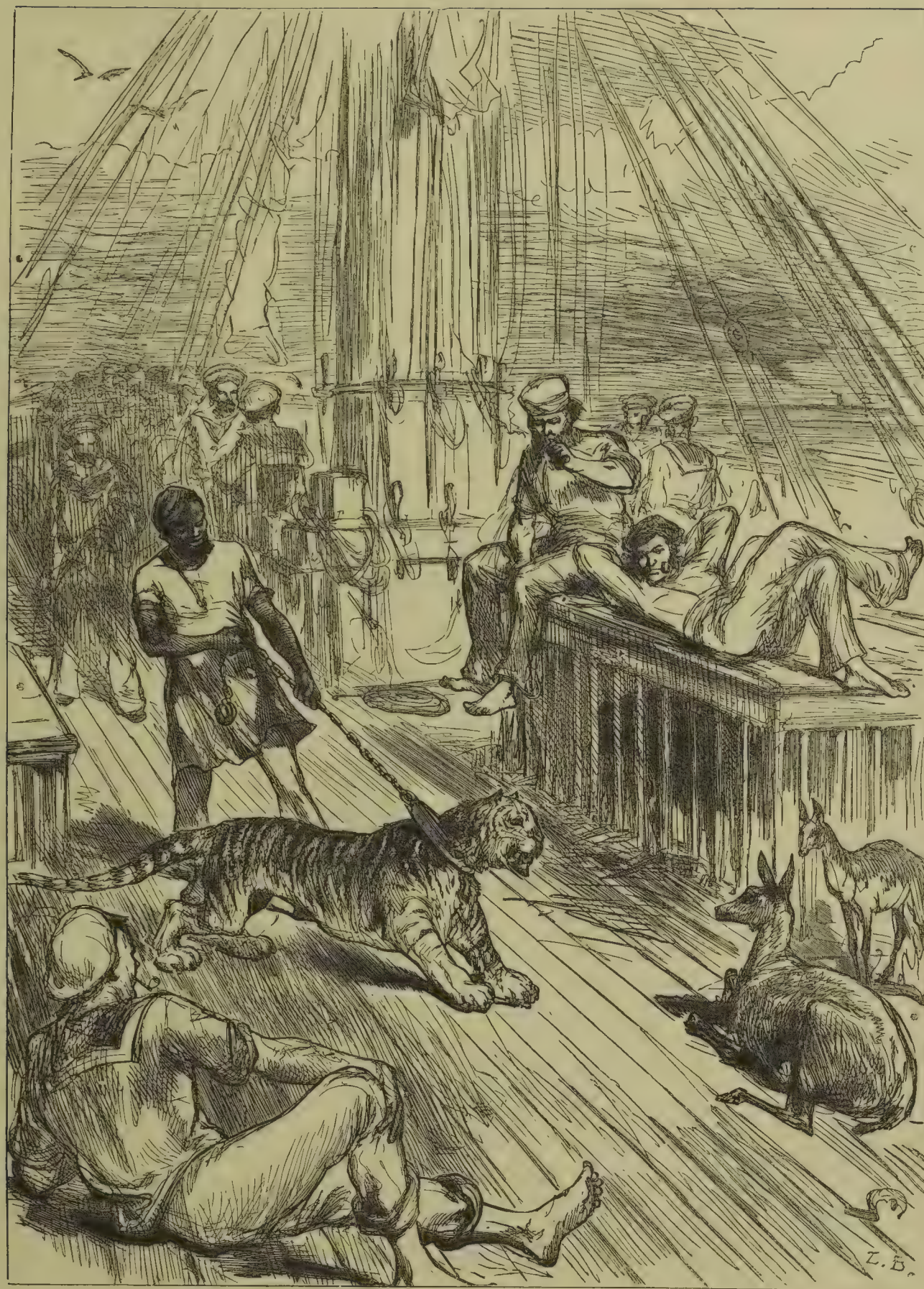
On the Monday morning his Royal Highness laid the first stone of a new 38-ton gun battery at the Head Mole, and the first stone of a new market-building in the town. He afterwards saw a review of the garrison troops at the North Front, and in the evening gave a state dinner on board the Serapis. On the Tuesday he and the Duke of Connaught, with a large party, went to a picnic in the Spanish cork forests on the mainland, returning through the town of San Roque. In the evening their Royal Highnesses dined with the officers of the Rifle Brigade.

They embarked together next day on board the Serapis, which on the Thursday left Gibraltar for Cadiz. The departure of the Duke of Connaught from the Gibraltar garrison was much regretted. Their Royal Highnesses were at Seville on the evening of Thursday, the 20th. The Prince of Wales was received at Seville by three officers of King Alfonso, who welcomed him in the name of his Majesty, and repeated the King's invitation to visit Madrid, which was formally accepted by his Royal Highness.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Princes remained at Seville until Monday, the 24th, when they left that city for Madrid, stopping a few hours at Cordova to see the Moorish buildings, the cathedral, and other objects of interest. Next morning, about eleven o'clock, they arrived at Madrid. The Prince of Wales was received at the railway station by the King, accompanied by his Ministers and Chamberlains, and also by Mr. Layard, her Majesty's Minister, and the members of the Legation, all in full uniform. The Prince, having taken his seat in the Royal carriage to the right of King Alfonso, was conducted to the palace, where several grandees and high dignitaries were in attendance.

His Royal Highness was the guest of the King of Spain until the following Sunday, April 30, when he departed from Madrid to visit the King of Portugal at Lisbon. He was at Toledo with King Alfonso on the Thursday, and on the Friday went to see the Escorial, the famous monastery and burial-place of Spanish royalty. The Prince of Wales received, in the Portuguese as in the Spanish capital, every possible courtesy and manifestation of hospitality. He re-embarked in the Serapis at Lisbon, after a stay of one week, and so returned safely to England in the month of May, having been absent since the month of October. He is greeted in London with a hearty WELCOME HOME!



THE PRINCE'S MENAGERIE ON BOARD THE SERAPIS.



HIMALAYAN BEAR, AND TAILLESS DOGS OF THIBET.

BENNETT.
65 and 64,
CHEAPSIDE.

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WATCHES,
FROM £10 to £100.

CLOCKS.
TO CLOCK
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JOHN BENNETT, having
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£10.—In return for a £10 note, free and
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WATCHES, perfect for time, beauty, and workmanship, with
keyless action, air-tight, damp-tight, and dust-tight.—65, Cheap-
side, London. Good chains at manufacturer's prices. P.O.O. to
John Bennett.

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AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.
ASTRONOMICAL, TURBET, and OTHER CLOCKS
Made to Order.

**BENNETT'S DINING, DRAWING-ROOM
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MARBLE CLOCKS .. from £2 2 0
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NEWEST DESIGNS .. from 4 4 0
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**BENNETT'S KEYLESS HALF-
CHRONOMETERS,** compensated for variations of tem-
perature, adjusted in positions, with improved keyless action.
In Gold .. 30 to 40 guineas.
In Silver .. 16 to 25 guineas.
Ditto for Ladies, with Richly-En-
graved Gold Cases and Dials, from 20 to 30 guineas.

**BENNETT'S 18-CARAT HALL-MARKED
CHAINS and choice JEWELLERY.** Free and safe for
Post-Office order.

BENNETT'S MODEL WATCH is a
combination of all the modern improvements in perform-
ance, taste, or economy, securing to the wearer the indispensable
comfort of perfect time.

**EVERY WATCH IN THE LATEST
STYLE, AND MOST CAREFULLY FINISHED.**
Superior London-made Lever Watches, Jewelled in 4, 6, 8, and
10 holes.

GENTLEMEN'S.		LADIES'.	
GOLD.	SILVER.	GOLD.	SILVER.
12 to 20gs.	5 to 10gs.	10 to 20gs.	3 to 5gs.
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BENNETT'S KEYLESS WATCHES.
NO KEY REQUIRED.
AIR-TIGHT, DAMP-TIGHT, DUST-TIGHT.
Silver .. 6 Guineas .. 8 Guineas .. 10 Guineas.
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Every Watch skilfully Examined, Timed, and its
performance Guaranteed.
SAFE AND FREE BY POST.

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65, Cheapside.

PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES, 20 to 40
guineas.
LADIES' GOLD KEYLESS ACTION WATCHES,
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SILVER WATCHES, with Keyless Action, from
6 guineas.
GOLD KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETERS, from
30 to 40 guineas.
SILVER HALF-CHRONOMETERS, from 16 to 25
guineas.
HALF-CHRONOMETERS are compensated for
variations of temperature, adjusted in positions,
and Wind and Set Hands without Keys.
ENGLISH HALL CLOCKS, chiming the quarters,
from 30 guineas.
RICHLI-GILT DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,
with classic designs.
MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS, with Antique
Bronzes.
18-CARAT HALL-MARKED CHAINS and
CHOICE JEWELLERY.

JOHN BENNETT'S CLOCK and WATCH MANUFACTORY
64 and 65, Cheapside.

COUNTRY ORDERS attended to with the
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London and Westminster Bank, to JOHN BENNETT, 65,
Cheapside.

FOREIGN ORDERS should be accompanied
by remittances or London references.

**SHIPPERS, CAPTAINS, and
WHOLESALE BUYERS** LIBERALLY TREATED.

FOREIGN and ENGLISH RAILWAYS
CONTRACTED WITH on the BEST TERMS.

**BENNETT'S HOUSE, OFFICE, and
SHOP** DIALS, EIGHT-DAY PIECES,
in Mahogany, Oak, or Rosewood Cases, warranted for perfect
time.

CASH PRICES.	
12-in. ..	£3 3 10-in. ..
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Price-Lists post-free on application.

**JOHN BENNETT'S WATCH and CLOCK
MANUFACTORY, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.**

EXQUISITE TOILET PREPARATIONS. THE FAVOURITES OF AMERICA, ENGLAND, FRANCE.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED.
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WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

AMONG the cultivated and refined
throughout the world this renowned preparation is the
ACKNOWLEDGED FAVOURITE WITH
BOTH SEXES.

Over forty years' trial and experience have established its
superiority and excellence.
It is so uniformly grateful and beneficial to the Hair that it is
with justice called the

**NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE
HUMAN HAIR. IT IS NOT A DYE.**

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

**IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY
HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL
COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY.**

When the Hair turns Grey, loses its lustre, and falls out it
simply requires nourishment. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's
Hair Restorer, by its gentle tonic action, strengthens and in-
vigorates the Hair, and, by the operation of natural causes, Grey
or White Hair is quickly restored to its Youthful Colour, Gloss,
and Beauty. It will stop its falling and induce a Healthy and
most Luxuriant Growth. Use no other Preparation with it, not
even Oil, or Pomade, or Zyllo-Balsamum.

A FEW REASONS WHY

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
IS THE BEST.

BECAUSE it is made from the Choicest
Materials and prepared with the utmost Care and skill.

BECAUSE over Forty Years the Favourite
Preparation, enjoying by far the Largest Sale, it must be
the Best.

BECAUSE it Does Not Dye the Hair, but
Strengthens it. Grey Hairs soon disappear.

BECAUSE by its Gentle Tonic Action the
Roots are strengthened.

BECAUSE the Soft and Silky Texture of
Healthy Hair follows its use.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles,
in only one size. Large Bottles.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR
RESTORER.

Mrs. S. A. Allen
manufactures two entirely
distinct Preparations for the Hair.
One or the other is suited to every condition
of the Human Hair. Both are never required at
one time. Instructive printed matter as to both Preparations,
in all languages, inclosed free to any address from
Principal Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-
row, London, Eng. Every Chemist
and Dealer in Toilet Articles
has both Preparations.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM,
FOR THE GROWTH AND PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING OF
INESTIMABLE VALUE TO
BOTH SEXES.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

The Favourite with the Young and all those
WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR, OR WHO,
HAVING GREY HAIR,
DO NOT

wish to restore it to its youthful colour.

IT IS A PREVENTATIVE.

The Hair from its earliest growth demands of each some care
and cultivation. If it received proper care and cultivation we
should see less grey hair and fewer bald heads. Zyllo-Balsamum
may be used by the most youthful, and the most elderly, never
failing to establish itself in great favour with each.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

**IT WILL NOT CHANGE THE COLOUR
OF THE HAIR, BUT BY EARLY USE
IT WILL PREVENT THE HAIR FROM
TURNING GREY OR FALLING OUT.**

Words cannot describe the gloss, the silkiness, the flowing,
wavy beauty of the Hair that is dressed with Zyllo-Balsamum.
It cleanses the Hair, gives to it a healthy vigour and growth,
removes all Dandruff, and imparts a most delightful fragrance.
NOTE.—It is urgently recommended to all not to use any Oil
or Pomade, or any preparation for the Hair, with Zyllo-Bal-
samum.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

**IT IS A CLEAR, TRANSPARENT
LIQUID, WITH NO SEDIMENT.**

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles
in only one size—Large Glass Stoppered Bottles.

A TOILET LUXURY.

VAN DUZER and RICHARDS'S

DOUBLE-DISTILLED

BAY RUM

(California Violet Brand)

**FOR THE TOILET, NURSERY, and
BATH.**

Preferred by many to the finest Eau de Cologne.
Put up in three sizes, Toilet Hock Bottles, 2s. 6d., 6s., 8s.

VAN DUZER and RICHARDS'S,
Sole Importers,

114, and 116, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW,
LONDON.

None Genuine except our Name on each Label.

WHO is MRS. WINSLOW?—As this
question is frequently asked, we shall simply say that
she is a lady who for upwards of thirty years has untiringly de-
voted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, prin-
cipally among children. She has especially studied the constitu-
tion and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this
effort and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as
nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for
Children. It operates like magic, giving rest and health, and
is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence
of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned
as a benefactor of her race. Children certainly do rise up
and bless her. Especially in this case in this city.
Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used
here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalised her name by
this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of
children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use,
and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in
calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her
suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the
benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers; try
it now.—Ladies' Visitor, New York City.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
Dépôt, 493, Oxford-street, London.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
Pleasant to Take.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
is Perfectly Safe.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Soothes the Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Gives Rest to the Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Gives Rest to the Mother.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Sold by all Chemists.

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT, having
passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies
and cries of a sick child, and being convinced that Mrs.
WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed,
procured a supply for the child. On reaching home and acquaint-
ing his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it
administered to the child, as she was strongly in favour of
homoeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the
parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the
father found the baby still worse; and, while contemplating
another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to
attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the
child. During her absence he administered a portion of the
soothing syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all
hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning
bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden
and wonderful change; and, although at first offended at the
deception practised upon her, she continued to use the syrup,
and, suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared.
A single trial of the syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby
and overcome the prejudices of the mother.—New York Sun.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Cures Dysentery.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Cures Diarrhoea.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Cures Wind Colic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Relieves all Pain.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Softens the Gums.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken
in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cut-
ting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs.
WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor suf-
ferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural,
quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub
awakes "as bright as a button." It has long been in use in
America, and it is highly recommended by medical men; it is
very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums,
allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the
best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising
from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and see that "Quills and Perkins,
New York and London," is on the outside wrapper. No mother
should be without it. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 1s. 1d.
Manufactory, 493, Oxford-street, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER; for it will positively
restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour,
without the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It
makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the
growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not
decayed.

This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the
hair to its natural colour and growth, from eight to twelve days.
It promotes growth, and prevents the hair falling out, erad-
icating dandruff, and leaving the scalp in a clean, healthy con-
dition.
It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it
to its youthful freshness and vigour. Its applications to this
preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or
white hair to its natural colour and richness.
It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or
offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands,
the scalp, or even white linen, but procures the colour within
the substance of the hair.
It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer
in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per bottle. In case
the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock and
will not procure for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage
paid, on receipt of 4s. in stamps, to any part of England.—Pre-
pared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Enlivens the Scalp.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Prevents Dandruff.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Restores the Colour of the Hair.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Prevents Hair from Falling.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Prevents Hair from Falling Out.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
will cause Luxuriant Growth.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
for Renewing the Hair.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
Causes Luxuriant Growth.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.
Sold by most Chemists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers in
Great Britain, and all the Colonies.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided
preference over all other "hair-dressings," as evinced from cer-
tificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources.
Being compounded with the greatest care—nothing, as it does,
all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of
the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as
the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour
to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless
the hair glands are decayed; for, if the glands are decayed and
gone no stimulant can restore them; but if, as is often the case,
the glands are only torpid, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow.
Read the following Testimonial:

From Messrs. Wm. Hayes and Co., Chemists, 12, Grafton-street,
Dublin.—"We are recommending THE MEXICAN HAIR RE-
NEWER to all our customers as the best of the kind, as we have
been told by several of our friends who tried it, that it has a won-
derful effect in restoring and strengthening their hair."

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.
Ask your Chemist for it.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER
is Stainless and Colourless.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.
Sold everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

THE words THE MEXICAN HAIR
RENEWER is a Trade Mark; and the public will please
see the words are on the Wrapper surrounding the Bottle, and
the name H. C. GALLUP is blown in the bottom of the bottle.

The Mexican Hair Renewer. Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German,
French, and Spanish. Prepared by H. C. Gallup, 493, Oxford-
street, London.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses
partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules,"
leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the
breath. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle. The Fragrant Floriline
removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or
tobacco-smoke.

For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its
advantages are paramount. The "Floriline" should be thor-
oughly brushed into all the cavities; no one need fear using it
too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being
soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs
and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing
ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste
and as harmless as cherry. The taste is so pleasing that,
instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the
case, children will on no account omit to use the "Floriline"
regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children
cannot be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early
neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth.
"Floriline" is prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493,
Oxford-street, London; and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers
throughout the world at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

"Floriline" Powder, put up in large glass jars, price 1s.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

Sweet as the ambrosial air,
With its perfume rich and rare;
Sweet as violets at the morn,
Which the emerald dew adorn;
Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth,
From the richly-laden earth,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white,
So pure and lovely to the sight;
The gums assume a rosy hue,
The breath is sweet as violet blue;
While scented as the flowers of May,
Which cast their sweetness from each spray,
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Sure, some fairy with its hand
Cast around its mystic wand,
And produced from fairy's bower
Scented perfumes from each flower;
For in this liquid gem we trace—
All that can beauty add and grace—
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

"Floriline."—The most eminent Chemists of the day admit
that Floriline will produce snowy teeth and fragrant breath
where nothing else will. While mineral tooth preparations
injure the enamel of the teeth, this wonderful vegetable liquid
preserves and beautifies them. Symptoms of decay and all dis-
colorations of every sort disappear like magic; and by its
delightful use the mouth becomes as fragrant and sweet as a font
of flowers; so that, in fact, when it has once been used, either
by the young or the old, they will never discontinue it, but, as the
"Christian World" truly says, "Those who once begin to use it
will certainly never willingly give it up."

Another great authority says—"The Floriline is a vegetable
dentifrice of the purest quality; it is perfectly harmless in its
use—beneficial, but not injuring. It imparts to the teeth a
pearly and most beautiful whiteness, gives a delightful fragrance
and sweetness to the breath, and no discovery having the same
purpose in view has hitherto approached it in interest or success."
From the "Young Ladies' Journal."—"An agreeable den-
tifrice is always a luxury. As one of the most agreeable may be
reckoned Floriline. It cleanses the teeth and imparts a pleasant
odor to the breath. It has been analysed by several eminent
professors of chemistry, and they concur in their testimony to
its usefulness. We are frequently asked to recommend a den-
tifrice to our readers; therefore we cannot do better than advise
the use of the Fragrant Floriline."

Put up in elegant toilet cases, and sold by all Perfumers and
Dealers in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.
Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street.

FLORILINE.
For the TEETH and BREATH.

FLORILINE.—May be had of most
respectable dealers in all parts of the world.—M. Swann, 12,
Rue Castiglione, Paris; W. Kingston, Malta; Bathgate and Co.,
Calcutta; B. G. Lannon, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope;
Malabar and Co., Kingston, Jamaica; T. Plimmer, Bridge-
town, Barbadoes; Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne;
Sharland and Co., Auckland, N.Z.; Hutton and Lumsden, Lauces-
ton, Tasmania; A. M. Bickford and Sons, Adelaide; Berkley
and Taylor, Brisbane; Elliott Brothers, Sydney; and most dealers
in Australia; T. Pinto Bastos, Rio Janeiro.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,
for Consumption.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
Sold Everywhere.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
are prepared from a highly-esteemed recipe for alleviating
Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and
Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Public Speakers and Vocalists will find them beneficial in clear-
ing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the
throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a
peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of
speech. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or
"slight cold" in its first stages. That which in the beginning
would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the
lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a most valuable
article when coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, hoarseness, and
sore throat are prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost
immediate relief.

A Branch House is opened in London for the sale of "Brown's
Bronchial Troches," which have been so long justly celebrated
throughout the United States and British Provinces. Their value
has been proved by an experience of many years, and they are
highly recommended and prescribed by medical men and others
of eminence. Price 1s. 1d. per Box.

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